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Devens: Discharge Center; Bulgarian Cabinet Quits; WPB Sets Transfer Policy

The World's Day—September 1, 1944

Boston: Devens to Serve for N. E. Discharges

Fort Devens was designated today as the discharge center for all New England soldiers by a War Department announcement which continued its other personnel facilities of the induction and reassignment centers. Operation is expected to coincide with V-Day. [Page 4.]

Application to fly fruits and vegetables into New England from the South, West, and Southwest, has been filed by Arthur A. Fogarty, truck operator of Springfield, Mass. [Page 2.]

Rebecca Maloof, 18, and Helen Bowes, 16, both of Roxbury, are being held for the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail each on charges connected with their alleged part in recent Boston juvenile crimes. [Page 2.]

Boston schools will open next Thursday with more than 98,000 children between 5 and 16 years old going to 256 school buildings. Supply depots are bustling with activity distributing classroom and recreational supplies throughout the city. [Page 4.]

Europe: Bulgarian Premier's Cabinet Resigns

Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianov has announced the resignation of his Cabinet in a Sofia broadcast, according to the Berlin Radio. Meanwhile, Bulgarian authorities have sealed the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, closing the border to all traffic.

A Cabinet shake-up is reported in Nazi-dominated Croatia with the ousting of Minister of the Interior Dr. Mladen Lorkovic and Minister of War Ante Vokic. The German DNB Agency, which announced the changes, stated that they were replaced by two military men—Col. Dr. Mato Prkovic, as Minister of the Interior, and Vice-Admiral Steinfel, as Minister of War.

The International Red Cross has offered to negotiate controversies between the Allies and the Germans over the military status of resistance forces, the Swiss Radio reported. Britain and the United States have warned the Germans against treating the Polish home army "contrary to the laws and customs of war," and Berlin has declared its intention not to heed such warnings.

Music manuscripts of composer Jean Sibelius were destroyed in a bombing of Leipzig, the Dagens Nyheter reported from Helsinki. The works were kept at a Leipzig music publishing house.

Pope Pius XII, speaking over the Vatican Radio, declared that "on this fifth anniversary of the war, the spirit of injustice is dying out. This barbaric world is going to end and a new world of humanity and Christianity is to be created."

Washington: War Production Policy Set by WPB

A policy of encouraging the transfer of war production from plants that may readily be reconverted to civilian output to special-purpose plants was announced by the War Production Board.

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Davies warned that any further increase in military demands for gasoline will result in "a very tight situation for civilians."

The nation's armed forces, estimated at an over-all 11,417,000, can be kept at full strength without changing current draft policies, barring unforeseen military reverses, Selective Service told Congress. [Page 12.]

Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., commanding officer of the First Provisional Marine Brigade which participated in the recapture of Guam was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a major general along with Brig. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, on the staff of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

National: Liberty Ship Floyd Gibbons Launched

Named after the famous roving world reporter, the Liberty ship Floyd Gibbons at a moonlight launching in Savannah, Ga., was sponsored by Mrs. Zelda Gibbons Mayer, sister of the war correspondent.

Camp Upton has been retired for the second time after serving as reception center for two wars. Made famous in Irving Berlin's song, "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," Camp Upton has yielded its duties to Fort Dix, N. J., after processing 500,000 men into the armed forces in this war.

Gifts to ease living conditions of sailors stationed in battle zones were presented in New York to a group of PT boat officers by representatives of the National Women's Council of the Navy League.

Democrats Lash Isolationism; G. O. P. Trains Guns on C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Democrats in the 1944 presidential election campaign will concentrate on President Roosevelt's "experience" and will stress the dangers of a revival of "isolationism."

This was indicated once more in Vice-Presidential Candidate Harry S. Truman's acceptance speech at Lamar, Mo., last night.

Initial speeches by Republican governors confirm, in the same way, a G. O. P. desire to center attention on American domestic problems, with an attack on certain big-city bosses supporting Mr. Roosevelt and on the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee.

In a general way, political parties need something to support and something to attack in a campaign year.

Republicans Attack C. I. O.

The Republicans have chosen the Democratic bosses and the C. I. O. as targets for attack; the Democrats seem to have picked isolationists and the Chicago Tribune.

To support them, the Republicans hold up the ideal of free enterprise and prosperity outside bureaucratic Washington domination.

On the Democratic side, the ideal on which voters are asked to concentrate attention is that of an international agreement under Roosevelt leadership, and the conclusion of a successful peace.

Both what Senator Truman said and omitted last night were significant.

He did not once mention Gov. Thomas E. Dewey nor Republicans by name. But he did use the world "experience" or its derivative four times, and the world "isolationism" four times.

President Roosevelt is thought likely to avoid using the name of the Republican nominee in the campaign.

Roosevelt, Churchill to Meet

Giving practical expression to the international feature of affairs, it is learned that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will meet again soon.

London dispatches indicate the meeting place will be Quebec, Canada.

The conference is described as purely military and will be brief, dealing with final plans for the knock-out blow against Germany and the new all-out assault expected to follow on Japan.

So far as the political campaign

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Five Years of War: Clouds Are Lifting

Today World War II enters its sixth year.

The darkness of uncertainty which clouded the first years of that great struggle is beginning to lighten up as signs of an early ending multiply.

The story of the great struggle as told from the viewpoint of the United States, Britain, and Russia will be found on the First Page, Second Section.

Drive Is Begun For New State Pension Plan

A citizens' campaign to abolish social security and the present system of unemployment insurance in Massachusetts in favor of a practical, state-operated pension system for needy persons over 60 years of age today resolved itself into a request for a special session of the General Court next fall.

Launched in a small way by Richard H. Long, Framingham businessman, for the expressed purpose of abolishing the pay-roll tax upon business which Mr. Long said "has built up a Federal backlog of some $12,000,000,000 in idle funds," the drive has assumed the organized rating of the Massachusetts Social Security Association, Inc.

To further the campaign the organization has scheduled a Hotel Statler conference, Sept. 7, to which all the members of the Massachusetts General Court, Mayor Tobin of Boston, and the Governors of all the New England States have been invited. Confidence was expressed by Mr. Long today that the State Legislature would throw out the "wasteful system of collecting funds from industry in volume all out of proportion to the benefits returned to industry in the form of social security and unemployment compensation."

Conference Is Sought

Letters are now in the mail from the newly formed association calling all interested parties into emergency conference over "the collection of $86,000,000 in pay-roll taxes from Massachusetts industry last year alone, of which only $6,000,000 came back to labor in social security payments."

During that year, Mr. Long protested, the Federal Government "took an additional rakeoff amounting to $6,945,000."

Mr. Long stated that his figures were to some extent estimates by the organization which he has been instrumental in setting in motion. But the estimates are based, he added, upon statistics supplied by the State Division of Employment Insurance, the Assistant Director of which collaborated with the new organization in its initial stages.

Other authorities serving on the Advisory Board of the Association are Roland J. Turgeon, Assistant Chairman of the War Labor Board, and J. Walton Tuttle, Framingham Selectman. Robert L. Owen, author of the Federal Reserve System, is acting as consultant to the Board.

The Association is calling for a special session of the Legislature in order to effect the immediate repeal of social security and un-

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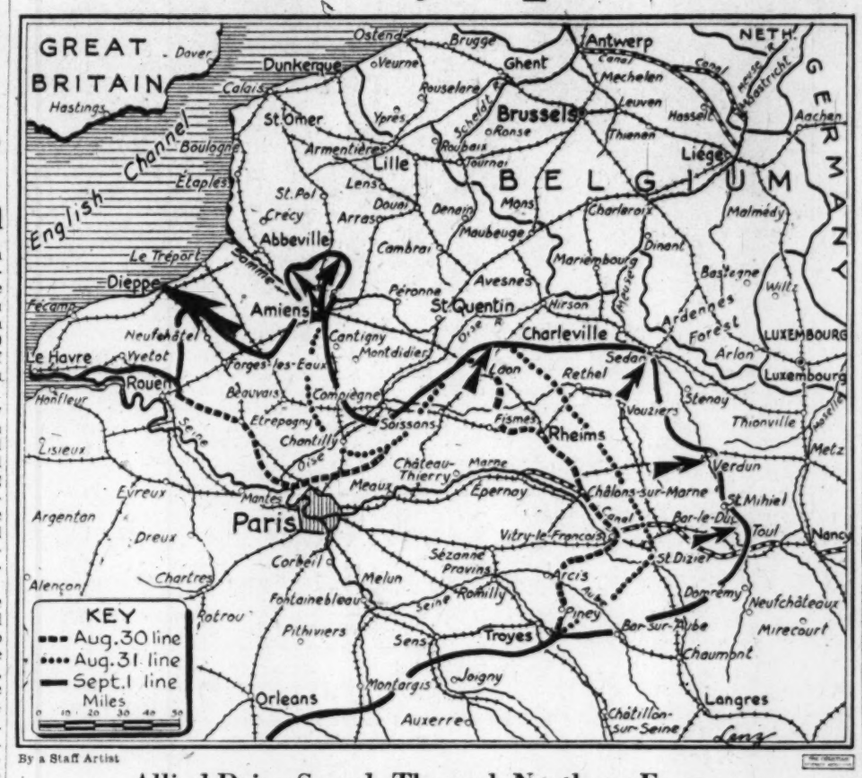
Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Dennisport—Tomorrow.
West Dennis Tomorrow.
Bourne—Sunday.
Buzzards Bay—Sunday.
Monument Beach—Sunday.
Pocasset—Sunday.
Cataumet—Sunday.
Sagamore—Sunday.

Allied Columns Near Reich Border, Overrun Verdun and Argonne Forest; Red Army Speeds Toward Yugoslavia



By a Staff Artist

Allied Drive Speeds Through Northern France

Lines show sensational speed of Allied advances in Northern France. Arrows indicate main spearheads

Blitz attack enveloping robot-bomb coast—Canadian troops reported to be already in Dieppe—British within three miles of Abbeville as Nazis flee France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Allied advance guards are almost within artillery range of the Reich's frontiers at several points.

Only a remnant of northern France remains in German hands.

One American force has captured historic Verdun, the Argonne Forest, and St. Mihiel, after a 65-mile plunge in 24 hours.

Other American columns have entered or captured Sedan and probably have crossed into Belgium.

Still others have drawn to within 28 miles of Nancy.

Farther west, the British have all but enveloped the "robot-bomb coast." Only a few terror missiles fell on Britain last night.

Some British units are within three miles of Abbeville.

Canadian troops are reported in Dieppe.

The commander of the shattered German Seventh Army has been captured as he sat at breakfast.

In southern France, the Germans are retreating pell-mell past Lyon in the Rhone Valley. Some American detachments are unofficially reported to have crossed into Italy. And on the other flank, French forces are 60 miles from Spain.

Thus the fifth anniversary of the start of the war finds the Battle of France virtually ended and the Battle of Germany begun.

Out of today's welter of front-line reports, which, incidentally, probably are 24 hours or more behind the actual situation, one fact projects itself: The German flight out of France is not a retreat even in the most elastic use of the term, but a rout, perhaps a disaster as great as any in military history.

As General Eisenhower disclosed yesterday, the Nazi debacle in France has been more costly in men and matériel than the defeat at Stalingrad.

Even the German people know this now. A Nazi military spokesman has described the situation in France as "hopeless for the time being."

By adding "for the time being," the commentator doubtless has sought to convey the impression that a protracted stand is possible at the German border. But most dispatches indicate that the Germans have only a few first-rank divisions left to man their frontier defenses. And even "secret weapons" won't help much.

Meanwhile on the Reich's crumbled Balkan flank, Russian troops which liberated Bucharest are driving toward the Romanian-Yugoslav border, presumably for a junction with Marshal Tito's Partisans. What is left of the German forces is reported to be hastily erecting defenses along the Olt River, 75 miles from Yugoslavia.

To the south, some enemy troops are said to have surrendered to Turkish authorities. To the north, the gathering Soviet drive for Warsaw has penetrated to within 12 miles of the Polish Capital.

In Italy, the outer defenses of the Gothic Line have been pierced to a depth of more than a mile at one point, although the Germans are resisting slowly north of the Foglia River.

In the Far East, Allied aircraft have carried out heavy new attacks on Formosa and other key points on the Japanese defense perimeter from Paramushiro to the Philippines.

According to General Harmon, new Army air chief for the Pacific, these assaults are the forerunners of 1,000-plane raids on Japan itself.

Northern France:

A NBC correspondent reported in a special dispatch that Canadian troops had entered Dieppe at 12:25 p. m. virtually without opposition.

Previously, Reuter had announced the entry of the Canadians into the coastal city.

Dispatches from Supreme Allied

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allies Choose Shortest Blitz Road to Reich

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 1—Every branch of the great Allied offensive in France is sweeping ahead at a tremendous rate today. The whole stupendous movement is the fruition of a carefully calculated plan of audacity and imagination, backed by the greatest assemblage of force ever seen in the West.

The grand outcome of the combination pile-driver blows and sweeping encirclements is that the battle of France has become one of swift pursuit. The next real battle will be fought beyond French soil—in Belgium or more likely in Germany itself.

There is serious doubt that the Germans can effect more than temporary resistance even at the Siegfried Line, so disorganized have their forces become. A high Allied officer reported that this disorganization exists everywhere along the fast-moving fronts. Capture yesterday of General Heinrich Hans Eberbach, successor to Col. Gen. Paul Hausser, Seventh Army Chief, is a symbol of the complete confusion of the Wehrmacht.

Rapid Advance

Allied spearheads are advancing so rapidly it is difficult to keep an eye on their whereabouts; it is more difficult for the Germans. It is the strategy of 1940 reversed but redoubled in power. In 1940 Rommel drove through the Sedan gap, disregarding flanks knowing he had only antiquated French tactics to deal with.

The Allied High Command today is protecting every flank, widening bridgeheads almost as soon as they are made, leaving

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Other articles on the anniversary of the war: Page 1, Second Section.

House Leaves Postwar Jobs In State Hands

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—America is going to depend on private enterprise and local initiative rather than any system of national planning to bridge the gulf back to peacetime prosperity: that is the clear conclusion that blazes out of the congressional debate on the postwar unemployment relief bill like the lights on a motion picture marquee advertising the feature picture.

The House yesterday, after overwhelmingly passing the ultra-conservative Doughton substitute for the Senate George bill, which eliminates even 3,500,000 federal workers from unemployment safeguards, is today obviously prepared to strike some compromise with Senators who favor a broader scope.

But Senate and House have acted in such fashion that whatever the forthcoming compromise it will have these characteristics:

It will rest on a state and local, rather than a national, basis.

It will place emphasis on-pri-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Fifth Year of World War II: Victory Pattern Completed

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—A year ago today, the Allied cause was making its first real steps forward—brave and hopeful steps, but small and careful.

Today it stands on the threshold of magnificent and assured fulfillment.

It is difficult to think of any time in history when 12 months have produced such a complete transformation of the face and the future of the world.

It took four years to halt the enemy and forge the means to begin to drive him back just a little at the fringes. During those four years, the problem of survival was so paramount that there was scarcely time even to conceive the pattern of the final victory.

The fifth year now ended has produced both the conception of victory and its nearly complete realization.

Soviets on Way Back

It opened with the Russians on the way back, but only just beginning. They were winning back the Donets Basin at the far end of the Sea of Azov. Leningrad still was besieged. Moscow was in danger. All of the Ukraine was feeding German mouths.

It opened with the western Allies controlling the Mediterranean and masters of Sicily and about to land in Italy, but with all of western Europe still firmly in the German clutch.

It opened with the RAF hurting German war industry by night, but the massive American daylight blows still a dream and a hope.

It opened in the Pacific with Admiral William F. Halsey making his first forward step up the ladder of the Solomons from Guadalcanal and Gen. Douglas MacArthur closing in on Lae and Salamaua, but with Japan's empire of conquest still scarcely even challenged.

It opened with the knowledge that the tide had turned and that weapons were in hand which could win battles, but there was no definitive master plan and no final agreement among all the Allies. In Britain and the United States there still was deep and wide doubt about Russia's commitment to a final victory. Such doubts were reciprocated in full in Moscow.

The stage was set, however, for the planning of victory. The Quebec Conference had just taken place in August. Britain and the United States had made their tentative joint plans. The big effort, depending on Russia, was to be made in northern France, straight across the Channel. And also at Quebec in that last month of the fourth year of war, Britain committed itself to a campaign in Burma.

In September, the western Allies proved their sincerity by invading Italy. On that foundation the Moscow Conference was built in October and the Teheran Conference in November. Some earlier plans were changed. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten saw the landing craft and warships taken from him which were to put him ashore in southern Burma. The

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Hogs Live on Fat of the Land At Model Deer Island Piggery

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a "gold mine" run by the City of Boston on Deer Island, and it isn't the kind that pirates or pioneers might have discovered in the early days of the Colony and Commonwealth, when deer swam across the swirling waters of Shirley Gut to find grazing lands on the hilly spot of land in Boston Harbor.

The "gold mine" is the 600-hog piggery which has been ranked by farm-animal authorities as being finer than even John Pierpont Morgan's famous piggery in England, where as legend has it, the porkers are fed on diamonds, gold rings and discarded tie pins.

An average of 100,000 pounds of high-grade pork is raised at the Deer Island piggery each year on a $200 feed bill which is kept down to that amazing medium by the use of a fresh, "high type" of garbage received from Army fort installations, Long Island City Hospital and the Deer Island House of Correction kitchens.

No Pigsty, This

Looking more like a low-slung beach or clubhouse, the spic and span, whitewashed big barns are located on a point overlooking the harbor's main channel out to sea and the Winthrop Beach Bay. The place is kept so clean by House of Correction inmates under the direction of experienced Officer John J. O'Brien that sea breezes smell fresh and clean, no matter what side of the barn you may be standing on.

Chester White pigs in all stages of growth—from the newly arrived litters of squealing piglets up to the lazy, grunting 300 pounders—could be seen lolling luxuriantly in the sun on the feedlots or in the sweet-smelling pens of the barn. And they looked good to the writer, who lived in Iowa for five years, who nevertheless detected a loneliness for mud puddles in the sad, blonde-eyelashed eyes of the porkers.

But the piggery is only one part of a well-ordered, intelligently supervised stock farm which is a

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Greater Relief for Greeks Awaits Country's Liberation

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—More than 3,000,000 Greeks are receiving regular food rations through the joint efforts of Great Britain, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States in the only feeding-through-the-lines project of World War II, it was announced here today.

Machinery through which food is now being distributed to approximately one half of the Greek population will form the backbone of an even greater international feeding project when liberation is accomplished, according to plans now being laid by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, here and in Cairo.

Greek authorities have recommended to UNRRA that the feeding experiment "be greatly extended after the liberation of the country and large means be made available to ensure that the children and other sections of the sorely-tried population will be enabled to recover from the condition to which they have been reduced."

Total contributions made for relief to Greece from the summer of 1941 to April 1, 1944, the Foreign Economic Administration reported today have been as follows:

Canada, $12,534,768; Sweden, $818,328; Switzerland (to Jan. 1), $771,786; United Kingdom, $6,448,880; and the United States, $20,809,788.

Breaking military blockade to feed the Greeks has been justified by the Allied Governments on the ground that there existed in

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Revolt in Balkans Puts End To Hitler's Empire Scheme

By Derek Patmore

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Sept. 1—As the fifth year of World War II closes, the Balkan nations are in revolt, bringing a crushing blow to Hitler's short-lived European empire.

News of Romania continues to be encouraging, and there is no doubt that young King Mihail's dramatic decision to arrest Marshal Ion Antonescu, install a democratic government and join the Allies greatly helped the Russians in their spectacular advance toward the Danube and Romania's oil fields.

Bucharest's courageous gesture has enabled the Russians to destroy at least 12 German divisions and disorganize the whole of Hitler's Balkan forces.

A Romanian traveler just arrived here from Bucharest said today that while optimism and enthusiasm prevail in the Romanian Capital recent Nazi bombardments have taken a heavy toll of Romanian civilians.

Royal Palace Damaged

Many of Bucharest's main buildings, including the Royal Palace, have been damaged and the main Romanian broadcasting station temporarily put out of action.

But German reprisals have only reinforced Romanian determination to drive the Nazis out of the country and increased the popularity of the young King who undoubtedly saved his country at the eleventh hour.

Germans staying in Bucharest hotels are said to have handed their firearms to the porters and many retired to bed in despair. In the Romanian Capital there was little Nazi resistance but German troops in Galatz, Giurgiu, and in Transylvania tried to seize communication centers and prepare for defense.

Still the bulk of the nation was behind the King, and the Berlin puppet, Horia Sima, gained no sympathy as Iron Guards are hated today as much as the Germans.

The Romanian Army is wholeheartedly behind the King and new government. And with the Russian Army at hand there is no doubt that the Germans will soon be completely expelled from Romania.

Good News From Greece

Encouarging news is also reaching here from the Greek mainland where it is reported the entire population is only waiting to rise and destroy the remnants of Hitler's occupying forces.

Already some 30,000 German troops are trapped between the Olympus Line and the Bulgarian frontier, and although these troops are now being evacuated via Yugoslavia it is not likely that many will be able to escape from Marshal Tito's ever-growing forces.

Athens, like Paris is waiting to rise and overthrow the hated Nazi

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

2 Banking Leagues Meet This Month in Swampscott

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With bright prospects that 1944 may see the end of heavy wartime restrictions upon the building and financing of homes, the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League today announced that it would hold its 56th annual convention at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Sept. 14 to 16.

One of the largest, if not the largest attendance in more than half a century of co-operative bank activities in Massachusetts is expected for the conference, with postwar problems and opportunities still to be charted for the springboard into an anticipated building boom after the war.

Heading the prominent list of speakers are Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League; F. Earl Wallace, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner; James Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System; Walter H. Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, and John C. Downs, prominent investment specialist, lecturer and statistician.

John F. Scott, President of the Federal Savings and Loan League, will be guest speaker at the League's annual dinner in the Ocean House ballroom, Friday night, Sept. 15. Governor Saltonstall and Lieut.-Gov. Horace Cahill, Republican nominee for Governor, will attend the dinner.

High light of the convention will be the report of the Legislative Committee, which incorporates the results of a postwar study of problems of solutions by a special League committee.

President W. D. R. Ratcliff will preside at all League sessions. Some of the subjects will deal with potential postwar inflation, and real estate and home financing trends in the State and the nation.

Second Conference

Another convention scheduled to open at the New Ocean House in Swampscott on Sept. 12 for a two-day run is that of the Northeastern Federal Savings League. The annual dinner of this organization will be held Tuesday night, Sept. 12.

Speakers include Raymond P. Harold, President of the Federal Savings League; Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Joseph E. Merrion, Vice-President of the National Association of Home Builders; Abner Ferguson, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration; John H. Fahey, Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

West Point Designers

Cram and Ferguson, Boston architectural firm, has been selected together with nine other reputable architects throughout the country, to submit designs for the extension of the overworked United States Military Academy at West Point. Another Boston representative in this competition is Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott.

The Cram-Ferguson combine won the original competition in 1902 for the best design for buildings and equipment. Since then many extensions have been made.

Prices of Farms Upped

Vermont's farm real estate values have increased 17 per cent in the last two years, according to a report by the University of Vermont's Agricultural Experiment Station today.

The report shows that prices of farms have risen more in Vermont during this period than in any other New England state and that the mortgage debt increase is the highest in the country.

This rapid climb in real estate values indicates the danger of another land boom and subsequent crash in land values such as followed World War I, the station commented. Cash income from farm marketings in Vermont totaled $75,000,000 during 1943, an increase of 52 per cent above that of 1941.

Large accumulations of liquid funds in the hands of nonfarmers and the relative advantages of returns from farm real estate as compared with other forms of investment have contributed to increased activity in the farm real estate market, it was stated. Between 1940 and 1943, the number of farms changing hands by voluntary sale increased 35 per cent, a greater increase than in any other New England state.

All but three states in the country reduced their farm real estate mortgage debt in 1943. With an increase of 6 per cent, Vermont was said to lead the list of those failing to decrease the debt on farm property. On Jan. 1, 1944, the mortgage debt in this State stood at $28,911,000, or about 22 per cent of the property value. This is nearly $2,000,000 above that of the previous year.

These figures and the struggle of farmers to pay for land purchased during the last previous boom should make the prospective purchaser realize the danger of paying too high a price for farm land now or going too heavily into debt, the report warned.

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19c

Services in Soviet New 'First' For Hingham Chaplain

First chaplain to conduct religious services for the Army Air Forces in Russia is Chaplain Clarence G. Strippy of Hingham, Mass., according to an announcement from the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains in Washington recently.

Another "first" for the Bay State minister was made at the reception center in the United Kingdom where he welcomed the first contingents of the Women's Army Corps and held the first religious service for Wacs outside the United States.

Continuing his parade of "firsts" Chaplain Strippy was the first Army chaplain to enter Baghdad and the first to conduct services in the Great Syrian Desert.

High point of his experience is explained by Chaplain Strippy as a service he conducted on board ship in the Mediterranean on Easter morning.

"I could not refrain from thinking of St. Paul sailing on this same ocean to bring spiritual freedom and a way to worship God; and I likened our men to apostles of freedom that was holy—for we were helping to make the world a place where men could live as men, not slaves, and worship God as they desired," said the chaplain.

Young Reading Club Holds Masquerade

By a Staff Photographer

Roxbury Children Enjoying Special Summer Party

The children's division of the Memorial Branch Library on Townsend Street, Roxbury, held a final party for the season today. The members came dressed in costumes representing the United Nations and other patriotic subjects. There were recitations, songs, and entertainment, all contributed by the young party-goers, and in this picture they are seen saluting the flag. Left to right, they are: David Levinson, in Indian costume; Shirley Slater as a Chinese; Janet Zimmerman, Russian; Eleanor Handman, Turkish; Joseph Howard as Uncle Sam; Phyllis Hilson as Betsy Ross; Irene Greenberg as a Dutch girl; Marilyn Thornton in Early-American costume; Natalie Webner, Russian, and John Howard as a general.

C. I. O. Denies Involvement In R. I. Issue

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 1 (AP)—Albert G. Cliston, Rhode Island representative for the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its Political Action Committee, said today that the C. I. O. was not "involved in the resignation of 10 of the 21 members of the Industrial Trade Union's Political Education Committee."

An Associated Press story on the resignations, after nine left the I. T. U. group on August 30, erroneously stated they were quitting the "Political Action Committee," conveying a possible impression that the C. I. O. might be involved. A tenth member resigned yesterday.

Union leaders explained that in the past various Rhode Island labor groups have united in "common objectives for the welfare of workers," notably backing Rhode Island's cash insurance benefit law, and have been represented, in some cases unofficially, by a set up known as the Union Labor Political Action Committee for these purposes.

This included representatives of I. T. U. and C. I. O. unions and the rail brotherhoods. It does not, however, Mr. Cliston said, take the place in Rhode Island of the C. I. O.'s P. A. C., a state committee of 12 members affiliated with the national C. I. O. program.

None of the 10 members resigning from the I. T. U.'s P. E. C. in Woonsocket, Mr. Cliston said, was from C. I. O. unions. The I. T. U. P. E. C. is, however, a part of the union labor P. A. C.

The resigning men issued a statement saying they considered the P. E. C. policy "detrimental to the best interests of labor" and asserting that "after careful deliberations we have come to the conclusion that we would benefit by leaving politics alone." Those remaining on the committee replied that it "had never endeavored to influence the vote of labor and was not backing the Democratic Party."

Red Cross Needs More Help To Pack Gifts for Servicemen

War Activities of New England

Do you want to help the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross pack 51,400 Christmas packages for American fighting men in remote outposts? If you do, report at the workrooms, 575 Boylston Street, Copley Square, next Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 9 a. m.

It will take the entire month of September to fill this year's quota which is more than double the number of boxes required in 1943. Boxes must be completed before Oct. 1, to insure arrival at the outposts by the holiday season. Workrooms will be open daily, Mondays through Fridays.

New Navy Goggles

Details of glare-controlling goggles for use in the Navy's war against the U-boat as well as valuable in locating survivors from torpedoed ships were made public today by the American Optical Company in Southbridge, Mass.

Rotating lenses, operated by hand, eliminating water or sun glare from water and light reflections feature the glasses.

Nine Bay State fliers with the Army Eighth Air Force have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to a War Department announcement today. Two Massachusetts airmen with the same force have won the Silver Star Medal, and a Bay State infantry officer gained the same honor in the Italian campaign.

Winners of the Distinguished Flying Cross are First Lieutenant John B. Brawley of Roslindale; Flight Officer Nathaniel W. Kettendorf of Roslindale; Technical Sergeant David O. Armstrong of Brookline; Technical Sergeant George Ribeiro of Cambridge; Technical Sergeant Robert L. Schnare of Worcester; Technical Sergeant Walden P. Southworth of East Longmeadow; Staff Sergeant Edward J. Vallee of Brockton (reported missing in action since June 12, 1944); Staff Sergeant John C. Vieira Jr. of Attleboro; Sergeant Thomas W. Roberts of Roslindale.

Silver Star Medals were awarded to First Lieut. John F. Thornell of East Walpole, and Second Lieut. Daniel A. Cocuzzo of Boston, and the infantry officer gaining the award is Second Lieut. Donald R. Nault of Worcester.

Girl Held on Gun Charge

Jurisdiction in the case of Rebecca Maloof, 18-year-old Roxbury girl charged with illegally carrying a gun, was declined today by Judge Frankland W. L. Miles in Roxbury District Court. The girl was held in $1,000 bail with surety for the Grand Jury.

According to police her case is linked, through her association, with the case of four juvenile boys accused of assault and robbery in the Fenway last month, when a merchant seaman, Harold T. Weiler, of Syracuse, N. Y., was beaten and robbed.

Chief witness in the Maloof girl's hearing was Arthur Langlois of West Roxbury, mechanic, who was once a special officer assigned to the Back Bay patrol. He testified that two guns had been stolen from him last June and that, on hints given by a 15-year-old boy, he looked up the Maloof girl the following month.

He said he got her to show him a gun she had in a paper bag, but it was not his. Hoping he might find one of his own guns among her boy and girl companions, Mr. Langlois said, he took her around the Roxbury district one evening in his car.

With them were Dorothy (Patsy) Scalli, who has just been given a suspended sentence in juvenile court on charges of stealing $6 from a phone booth in the Back Bay, Marion Slattery who was in court last week on suspicion of being implicated in the assault on Seaman Weiler, and another 15-year-old boy whom Mr. Langlois did not name.

They looked up various friends of the Maloof girl, he said, and at a restaurant the girl turned the gun she had over to a boy she called "B. C." and who, Mr. Langlois said, he believed was Billy Cavanaugh, now in Charles Street jail for his alleged part in the Weiler assault.

Harold Karp was counsel for the Maloof girl.

Immediately following this hearing, Judge Miles heard the case of 16-year-old Helen Bowes. Brought before the court last week and given a suspended sentence for larceny of a bottle of liquor from Seaman Weiler, the Bowes girl was present again on new charges of being an accessory before the fact in that incident. John Donovan was her counsel. The new charges resulted from additional testimony from Seaman Weiler himself. Judge Miles found probable cause and held her in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Both Mis Maloof and Miss Bowes were released upon payment of their bail.

Union Council to Make Labor Day One of Work and Not Celebration

Work instead of celebrating will be the order of the Labor Day holiday by members of the Greater Boston Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union Council, according to an announcement by Jack Hurvich, President of the Council, today.

"Its membership is extremely desirous that this year Labor Day should be spent in the plants, in the factories, and on the farms, to continue producing the tools and implements of war, so that in 1945 Labor Day may be spent in celebrating victory and the making of tools and implements necessary in time of peace," Mr. Hurvich said.

"In spending this Labor Day at their benches, at their machines, and on their farms, the workers do so with prayer and the hope that this day worked will bring one day sooner the achievement of final victory," Mr. Hurvich declared.

Labor Day celebrations on Boston Common Monday will include addresses by Mayor Tobin and labor leaders who will discuss postwar adjustments of labor and industry.

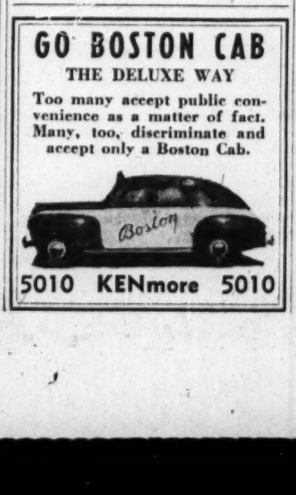
Appearing on the program of the Boston Central Labor Union, the Mayor will speak particularly to the workers of Boston. Other speakers will include John P. Burk, President of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers' Union, and John J. Delmonte, President of the Boston Central Labor Union. Nathan Hurwitz, Chairman of the Boston C. L. U. will discuss "Labor Progress" in a broadcast over the Yankee network at 11 a. m.

Italian Veterans To Hold Sessions

Rehabilitation of veterans is an outstanding problem which will be acted upon at the national convention of the Italian American World War Veterans Association which opens in Boston today for a four-day session, according to Anthony D. Tiesco of Mattapan, National Commander.

First day of the convention will be devoted to registration and the meeting of the National Executive Committee in the Parker House. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin are scheduled to bring the greetings of the State and city to the convention on Saturday morning, with reports of committees taking up the afternoon session.

Two business sessions will be held on Sunday with the report of convention committees and the consideration of new business on the program.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Boston Radio Seeks Permit For Television

A Yankee Network radio official today said that the current modern studios of the regional chain at Kenmore Square in Boston would be adequate to take care of the initial stages of television in its present state of development. The Network, which operates Station WNAC in Boston, WEAN, Providence, R. I., WAAB, Worcester, and WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday applied for a permit from the Federal Communications Commission for television station in Boston. The application asked for Channel 2 in the current television band, between 60 and 66 megacycles.

Arthur Robinson, chief engineer of the chain, pointed out, however, that in its ultimate stages television would require a setup closely resembling a theater or movie studio. He also predicted that the rehearsal and production stages of a television production would cause the requirements for studio space to mount.

Mr. Robinson emphasized that current figures show that television productions require 44 hours of rehearsal time for each hour of air time. In effect, he said, this ties up one studio for the length of a normal work week.

He cited a production statement of the motion picture industry which pointed out that the entire industry in 1941 turned out 300 hours of films. This cost approximately $300,000,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 an hour to produce. Even if television stations transmitted only two hours a day this entire year's production of the movies would supply only 150 days of eye entertainment.

The ratio of persons needed to operate a television station is approximately seven times greater than the number required to operate a radio station, Mr. Robinson estimates.

The economics of television, Mr. Robinson said, would probably require a network setup in order to absorb the tremendous costs of production. Mr. Robinson said that eventually all these television problems would be met, but the known costs of production would have to be surmounted.

Cool Spell Due To Follow Record Heat of August

With a cool spell of weather forecast for Boston, starting tonight, G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist at the Weather Bureau summarized, in his regular monthly report, the new records set during August.

Average temperature in August was 74.6 degrees, a figure equalled only once in the 72 years of official records here, and in 40 years of unofficial records prior to that. August of 1937 which had the same average was the only comparable month.

The Aug. 10-to-17 heat wave, he said, was the severest of any previous August on record here, with the thermometer registering above 90 each day in that period. Only one heat wave in any month exceeded this one in the records, he said, and that was the torrid weather of July 2 to 11, in 1911, during which the temperature was above 93 in all but two of the days and reached a peak of 104 on July 4, the hottest of any one day in Boston.

Never before during August has it been recorded officially that the temperature reached 99 degrees, but that figure was reached or exceeded four times during the August just ended. The highest temperature of the month was 101 on Aug. 12.

G. O. P. Newport Rally Opens R. I. Campaign

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1—Republican leaders in Rhode Island, criticized recently because of the delay in getting the autumn election campaign under way, put the ball in motion this week with a rally in Newport at which most of the G. O. P. candidates for office were speakers.

It was first the political rally of the year on a state-wide basis. Among the speakers were Norman D. McLeod, candidate for Governor; Charles A. Curran and Charles T. Algren, candidates for Representatives in Congress; John G. Murphy, candidate for attorney general, and George D. Greenhalgh, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The summer weeks slipped by with barely a mention of politics in the newspapers of the state and with none of the State-wide stumping tours which usually enliven Rhode Island summer seasons during election years.

Judged by the absence of political rallies and absence of political news in the press, interest in politics in Rhode Island this year appears to be at its lowest ebb in a decade.

Mr. Greenhalgh explained this week that the campaign had been delayed intentionally. The Party decided, he said, to wage a short and intense campaign this year. He added that he was hopeful that both Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. John H. Bricker might be induced to visit Rhode Island this coming autumn to help whet interest in the Republican Party's program.

If the speeches delivered by the Republican candidates at Newport this week are a criterion, the Rhode Island campaign this year will stress national issues. None of the speakers at the G. O. P. rally there brought up any issues of purely local interest.

Mr. McLeod, a manufacturer who will oppose Gov. J. Howard McGrath at the polls in November, set the tone of the rally with an attack on Sidney Hillman and the activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee.

He charged that "Sidney Hillman and the P. A. C. are selling labor down the river" and described the P. A. C. as "probably the most dangerous influence the country has at present." They will be much more dangerous, he warned, if "by hook or crook" they win the election.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Curran similarly confined most of their remarks to Mr. Hillman's activities with the P. A. C.

Rhode Island Democrats, meanwhile, have been similarly slow in getting their campaign started this year. A delegation of Democrats from this State headed by United States Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) conferred this week in New York with Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan. The purpose of the conference, it was announced, was to develop organizational work for the campaign to reach into every precinct and township.

Air Routes to Transport Fruits Asked by Springfield Trucker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1—Tree and vine-ripened fruits and vegetables may be transported by air from the South, West, and Southwest to New England, according to intentions filed by Arthur A. Fogarty, operator of a trucking concern in this city.

In an application filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, Mr. Fogarty, who has for years transported large volumes of perishable foods and fresh fruits, announced his intention of flying in ripened commodities from other areas either by conventional cargo aircraft or helicopters.

Through Arthur M. Marshall, transportation engineer located here, Mr. Fogarty applied for 10 routes stretching nation-wide, over which he intends to establish a scheduled air service with coordinated truck and joint service with other carriers. In common with similar applications, Mr. Fogarty proposed the publication of joint rates for through services.

Specifically, Mr. Fogarty seeks local routes from Springfield to:

Boston; Portland, Maine; Albany, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

The application also asked for permission to serve off-route points within a radius of 25 miles of all the cities named.

National routes sought by Mr. Fogarty, with Springfield as a terminal point, were to: Los Angeles; Tucson, Ariz.; San Antonio, Texas; Brownsville, Texas; Galveston, Texas, and Miami, Fla., both by way of Jacksonville, Fla., and Tallahassee and Tampa, Fla. The application also sought permission to serve not only the cities named above but also intermediate points within a radius of 25 miles.

Application was also sought by Mr. Fogarty for so-called non-scheduled and contract carrier services over irregular routes of approximately the same national scope as the named routes.

The application of Mr. Fogarty, incidentally, is the second of such a wide range filed by a western Massachusetts truck operator. Already pending before the C. A. B. is an application filed on May 19 by Clayton L. Palmer, truck operator of Great Barrington, Mass.

Mr. Palmer sought both scheduled and non-scheduled services employing either conventional cargo aircraft or helicopters between Pittsfield, Mass., as a terminal, and major New England cities, as well as routes to Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Antonio, Texas; Houston, Texas; Galveston, Texas; Miami, Fla.; alternate intermediate points between Washington, D. C., and Miami; Montreal, Quebec, and Quebec, Quebec.

The Palmer application also sought permission to serve the terminals and intermediate points within a radius of 25 miles.

Mrs. Rogers Asks Hull for Light On Security Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said she made a strong recommendation yesterday to Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Congress be permitted to send observers to the Dumbarton Oaks Security Talks.

Mrs. Rogers said she discussed foreign policy and postwar security with the Secretary for nearly an hour, after Secretary Hull had seen Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Ambassador.

Her principal point, she said, was that Congress, as representative of the people themselves, should have eyes and ears at the conference now under way among the representatives of this Government, Russia and Great Britain, with later talks scheduled with the Chinese.

In addition, she said, adequate provision should be made for a congressional check on use of military force to back up any international organization.

"I told the Secretary that otherwise it would be difficult to get ratification of any conference agreement in Congress," she said.

She added to Secretary Hull, she said, that she believed the Senate would be reluctant to ratify if adequate provision is not made for full participation in world affairs by smaller as well as large nations.

The Secretary's reaction to her recommendations, as well as his explanation of the Dumbarton Conference and foreign policy questions, were not disclosed by the Lowell, Mass., Congresswoman.

State Pension Drive Opens

Continued from Page 1

employment compensation as now instituted in Massachusetts, in favor of a pay-as-you-go plan. Protests of the organization are founded upon the accumulation of vast surpluses over and above the needs for compensation, due to alleged excessive pay-roll taxes.

"Unemployment compensation," Mr. Long insisted, "should be based like any other business expense, upon costs. This must mean borrowings by the State to pay current annual costs, annual costs of social security, with collections made at the end of the year for actual payments to the unemployed."

"There is at least $450,000,000 of idle Massachusetts money in the Treasury at Washington collected for old age insurance and unemployment compensation. That is, it should be there unless the Government has spent the funds for some other purpose. In other words, Massachusetts industry, and this applies to all other industries, has paid upward of eight times the actual benefits returned to the industries in social security."

Under the pay-as-you-go pension plan to be proposed to legislators, all needy and worthy citizens over 60 years old would be entitled to a state pension of $50 a month, and an allowance would be provided for unemployed citizens between 21 and 60 years. The plan would also return full responsibility to the State as opposed to the Federal Government for the conduct of social security.

"We believe, as do millions of other citizens today," declared Mr. Long, "that centralized control in Washington over a lot of things is coming to an end. What the states can do as well, if not better than the Federal Government can do for them, they should be allowed to do."

For an estimated 300,000 pensioners in Massachusetts at $50 a month, the yearly pension total would be about $180,000,000, which, in turn, would be turned into industrial channels by the beneficiaries, according to the Association's compilations. Thus, this regulation amount turned over to the needy is held by the Association in the light of a state-vested interest.

Under the present system, social security funds and employment insurance are taken out of the State or sealed in local treasuries to the detriment of industry, the Association complained. It felt that it was not sound business to keep this money out of circulation, or for Government to tax industry unfairly for which it receives no proportionate benefits, or for Government to use social security funds for other than the compensation of industrial workers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and occasional light showers tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with scattered afternoon showers or thundershowers. Moderately warm and humid Saturday. Lowest temperature tonight will be near 66 degrees. Considerable fog development along the coast tonight and Saturday morning. Gentle winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers and somewhat warmer tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with widely scattered afternoon showers and moderately warm.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers and little change in temperature tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with scattered afternoon showers and thundershowers. Moderately warm and humid Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:34 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Saturday, 11:26 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Brown Pushes Job Aid To University Vets

Undergraduates and graduates of Brown University now in the armed forces will get the maximum of individual attention from their college's Placement Office when they return to civilian jobs, it was learned recently.

The Brown Club of Providence is building up the Placement Bureau by increased financial aid, and an advisory committee of leading businessmen has been appointed, headed by Dean William K. Selden. Edward T. Brackett, Boston investment counselor, is one of its six members.

Maine War-Ballot Call Up

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Applications by Maine men and women in the armed forces for servicemen's absentee ballots to use in the September State and November presidential elections hit the 13,046 mark yesterday, the State election division announced. August's applications totaled 11,974. The total for July was 1,072.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bricker Plans Campaign To Cover Eight States

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The militancy with which the Dewey-Bricker ticket will carry the Republican presidential challenge to the New Deal "ins" had new emphasis today in announcement by Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, that Gov. John W. Bricker will make an eight-state speaking tour eastward from Sept. 9 to 23 coincidental with the initial swing through 21 states from Sept. 7 to 18 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the head of the ticket.

The vice-presidential nominee has added eight featured appearances in Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

After he accepts the vice-presidential nomination at French Lick, Ind., on Sept. 9, waiving a formal ceremony, his circuit will take him to his home capital, Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 14; Parkersburg, W. Va., on Sept. 15, and thence to Chicago, to address the American Legion Convention Sept. 18.

Pennsylvania is next on the list. Erie and Pittsburgh on Sept. 19 and Harrisburg and Wilkes-Barre on Sept. 20; thence to Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 21.

The tour wind-up will see him in New England for two Sept. 22 speeches in Maine—in Portland at noon and in Bangor at night—and in Massachusetts for an 11 a. m. talk in Boston on Sept. 23, with last engagement of the tour a night talk the same day in Norwalk, Conn.

As with Mr. Dewey, the Bricker visits will include conferences with local and state party leaders and representatives of industrial and agricultural groups.

Meanwhile, the party hustings role for fellow Republican Governors in the third of a series of night-time 15-minute national radiocasts will continue with Governors Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Harry F. Kelly of Michigan and Arthur B. Langlie of Washington, over the Mutual Network on Sept. 5. Initiated to dramatize the present extent of Republican leadership in State government, this campaign feature goes on the air a second time tonight, grouping Governors Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, Edward J. Thye of Minnesota and Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas.

Labor Day will find Mr. Dewey still closeted with aides on speech-drafting at his Pawling, N. Y., farm, but Republoican National Committee Headquarters here will be closed for staff observance of the traditional holiday, Mr. Brownell stating that "politics, however important, is not an essential war industry."

The Liberal Party resumed its cudgeling of the Dewey candidacy last night in a radiocast by Dean Alfange, 1942 American Labor Party candidate for Governor, that challenged Mr. Dewey's "newly discovered" internationalism as "a deal with isolationists to get elected" since it was contradicted by support of such Senators as Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

Warning that a Dewey victory would mean "the McCormick, and not the Willkie, Republicans will control Congress and decide the issue of American participation in international affairs," he declared that "democracy and world peace cannot survive another 1920 Harding fraud."

New York State Democratic Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick announced appointment of Carl Sherman, one-time State Attorney-General, as Committee Treasurer, succeeding Thomas P. Durell, now on the Democratic National Finance Committee.

G. O. P. Group Meets

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Republican National Executive Committee was called into session today by National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., for a study of major campaign plans. The meeting was the first for the committee since the June convention which nominated Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. John S. Bricker.

Prepared Own Talk

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green said yesterday he himself was author of a speech he delivered Tuesday night on a nation-wide radiocast with two other Republican governors, but added he did not prepare the original text released in New York as his but later withdrawn by the Republican National Committee.

The Governor's press representative, Harry S. Canfield, said the original text was "prepared in New York and received at the Governor's office in Springfeld Tuesday afternoon and rushed to him in Chicago by messenger. The basis for the two speeches was the same."

Political Officer

© Harris & Ewing

Samuel Reber

Named United States political officer attached to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters, it has been announced. Mr. Reber succeeds William Phillips.

OPA Aid Quits; Wanted to Tie Price to Grade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Director of the Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration, Harry D. Robinson, resigned yesterday and attributed his action to a "do nothing policy" within the agency with respect to controlling the quality of clothing and other consumer goods.

The resignation came only two days after President Roosevelt had commended the OPA Administrator, Chester Bowles, on the absence of internal disputes in the agency.

The retiring official told a reporter his resignation was "in protest against a lack of action on my recommendations aimed at protecting the public, and the tendency of Congress to oppose price control."

He said congressional opposition was reflected in refusal of the legislators to "tie price control and quality control together."

Wanted Uniform Policy

Mr. Robinson, head of the Standards Division since June 19, stated also that he found objectionable a recent ruling of the Comptroller General, prohibiting OPA to use agricultural marketing administration grades in pricing canned foods.

He said the ruling, directing OPA to use commercial grades, "simply means that canners may grade their products however they see fit."

Mr. Robinson said he had recommended a uniform policy in OPA of pricing textiles and consumer durable goods according to grade, within limits of the law. He advocated this, he said, as opposed to "each price executive making up his own mind" whether to price by grade.

"I wanted something definite done and the program has just laid there," he declared, explaining that his recommendations had gone to various division heads as well as James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator in charge of prices.

Program Ignored

Mr. Brownlee, who Mr. Robinson said had accepted his resignation, was not available for comment.

In advocating prices tied to grades, Mr. Robinson said the law allows OPA to use for pricing purposes any standards in general use in the trade or any set up by another Government agency.

He said he also had recommended that dollars-and-cents ceilings be set for clothing being produced under a War Production Board program. OPA's textile division was "not too much in sympathy" with the suggestion, he said, and used "freeze" technique for many of the items, pricing at levels of March, 1942.

Mr. Robinson, who joined OPA 18 months ago, said he was taking a position with the Cotan Corporportion of Newark, N. J.

Soldiers Are Assured Thanksgiving Turkey

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 1

The Army is trying to see to it that every soldier eats turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

Plans to buy and distribute turkey began in June, the Quartermaster Corps reports and the War Food Administration helped by restricting turkey sales until the Army had what it needed. But the biggest turkey crop in years, it added, assures plenty for everybody.

Rich Synthetic Rubber Field Is Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A peacetime future for America's vast war-born synthetic rubber industry was predicted today by Col. Bradley Dewey, who is retiring as Rubber Director because "I am no longer needed."

Mr. Dewey told an interviewer he thought possibly one half of the present synthetic plants would be able to survive after the war.

In many cases, he said, products made from synthetic rubber are definitely superior to those made from crude, and he predicted American chemists would develop still better synthetics.

Already, he said, synthetic tires, except for the largest sizes, are better than all except top-quality prewar crude tires.

He conceded that heavy duty all-synthetic tires, in the present stage of development, still are inferior to crude casings. Synthetic rubber generates more heat and heat shortens the life of a tire.

He predicted the postwar cost of Buna S, the synthetic used in tire-making, would be in the neighborhood of 15 cents a pound. Many factors, he emphasized, make an exact cost estimate impossible. One of the most important is the selling price of government-owned plants.

Even at higher prices than crude, he said, Buna S, neoprene and butyl would be in demand after the war for many products in which they are superior.

Neoprene is a so-called specialty rubber. It has long life and great resistance—the very thing to provide that two-way stretch in girdles and such things. The chief characteristic of butyl is its ability to hold air almost indefinitely without leakage.

In discussing the postwar future of synthetic rubber, Mr. Dewey quoted from a speech he made last December:

"Come what may, the synthetic rubber program has already served notice that prices of 16 cents a pound for crude rubber in the United States of America will mean plenty of competition from synthetics."

In prewar days, crude had a checkered price career. In 1935, the minimum, F. O. B. New York, was 10 cents a pound, the maximum 13¾. Two years later the maximum reached 27 cents. The price ranged from 19¼ to 25 cents in the last year of imports.

Food Rationing End Linked With Nazi Fall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, said today food rationing should be abandoned or greatly relaxed immediately after the collapse of Germany.

"Only such controls should be maintained as will assure the proper and equitable distribution of foodstuffs to all of our citizens," the Ohioan said in an interview.

Mr. Jenkins said there were "many evils" in the food program that should be eliminated immediately without waiting for the downfall of Germany.

"Rationing should be limited to as few commodities as possible," he said. "There is no question but that food consumers and distributors are being immeasurably harassed by too many Government regulations."

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U. S. Seizes 10 Coal Mines In Western Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1 (AP)—Ten coal mines in western Pennsylvania were under Government control today because of strikes which have made nearly 8,000 miners idle.

President Roosevelt, upon unanimous request of the National War Labor Board, ordered the seizure late yesterday because of "existing and threatened strikes" in the soft-coal fields.

The walkouts were called by the newly organized supervisory workers branch of the United Mine Workers of America. Operators estimate that more than 200,000 tons of coal has been lost during the strikes which started Aug. 16.

To Reopen Sept. 4

The Solid Fuels Administration said the mines will be reopened for operation on Sept. 4.

The walkouts involved demands by supervisory workers—numbering fewer than 300—at the mines for company recognition of the Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employees Union, affiliated with the U. M. W.'s District 50 "catch-all" union.

Early today, John McAlpine, President of the Supervisory Workers unit, said he had not received official word of the seizure from the White House or the Interior Department and declined comment.

Members of Mr. McAlpine's union are charged with making daily mine safety inspections in compliance with a Pennsylvania law.

U. M. W. Comment

John P. Busarello, U. M. W. District 5 President, declared: "Our miners (production workers) are not on strike. They cannot enter the mines without safety inspections by the supervisory employees. The miners will resume work when the mines are inspected by the supervisors under provisions of the state law."

Heath Clark, President of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company, said:

"The mines are ready for operation as soon as they are properly manned."

Comment from the Company was not forthcoming.

The presidential order asked seizure of eight mines employing more than 3,200 men of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company of Indiana, Pa., and two mines employing 1,000 of the Ford Collieries Company of Curtisville, Pa.

Of the 4,200 employees, 265 were listed by the National Labor Relations Board as foremen, clerks, and technicians. They voted two weeks ago to strike after the companies had refused to recognize the new union as a collective-bargaining agency.

Buffalo Walkout

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—About 1,200 workers of the American Car and Foundry Company's Buffalo plant remained away from their jobs today, halting production of ammunition shells.

About 600 day shift workers, members of Local 2551, C. I. O. United Steelworkers, walked out yesterday "for unknown reasons," the Company said in a statement.

Joseph T. McNichols, district director of the union who has termed the stoppage "unauthorized," said union officers "have been trying for three weeks to settle the unrest among the workers, which the management created by arbitrary and dictatorial methods of penalizing them after absences from work."

7,000 Quit in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—Production of military bearings was halted Aug. 31 at the two Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company plants, where approximately 7,000 employees have walked out in protest against the discharge of a worker.

The work stoppage began after the company discharged a machinist who company spokesmen said "was responsible for damage to company property."

Instructions Given For French Mail

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 31—From the Boston officers of "France Forever" comes word that mail for French civilians may be sent now to the regular address in France with the following lines added to it, on the envelope:

par Post Navale Française
80 Varick Street
New York City
% Expeditionary Forces in France.

In accordance with instructions from their New York headquarters, they are thus notifying local members. They understand that mail addressed to any town not yet liberated will be held at some sorting center in France, to be released as soon as the news of liberation is announced.

OPA Plans to Save Millions on Butter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—OPA plans to save housewives $15,000,000 a year in the price of butter.

The Office of Price Administration announced today it has begun a campaign to eliminate "upgrading" which OPA explains is "the practice of selling one grade of butter at the price of a higher grade."

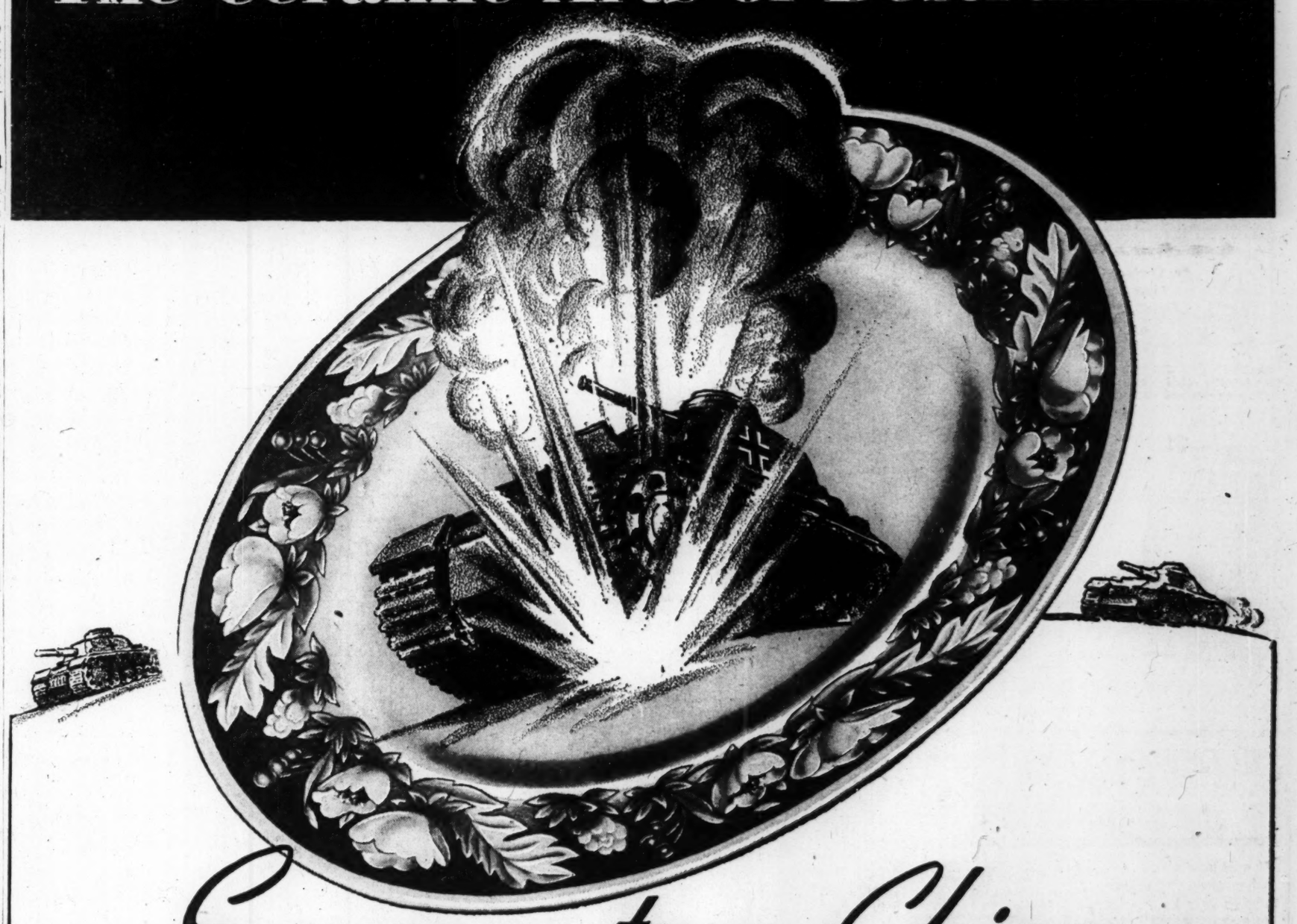
Normally, only 10 per cent of all butter produced in the United States is of the 93-score or top grade, OPA said. However, a check by OPA in June showed that 90 per cent of the butter in this country was being sold as 93-score grade, OPA experts reported.

War Food Administration butter graders are assisting OPA in the campaign to clean up the grading of butter, OPA said. Already, OPA said, considerable progress has been made in cutting down the amount consumers pay for butter.

More Field Guns in War II

In World War I there were four Army ordnance field guns for every 1,000 combat soldiers. Today there are 23 field artillery pieces for every 1,000 soldiers.

And now...
The Ceramic Arts of Destruction



Syracuse true China
has gone to war

Protecting the farthest foxhole of the American lines, they are lying in wait for the enemy—deadly anti-tank mines made of Syracuse China. Entirely non-metallic, the enemy's mine detectors can't discover them.

These undetectable mines—marvels of scientific ingenuity, mechanical precision and ceramic skill—are entirely new in the history of warfare.

Developed and Made by Syracuse China Workers—who have created these new weapons of war, in cooperation with the Army Ordnance Department, and have been designated "Essential War Workers".

In this work they have learned new techniques, new skills, new precisions—values to be reflected in your Syracuse True China after the War.

We are fighting now—but watch for the lovely new Shapes and Patterns we will have ready for you when Victory comes.

ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y. • *Makers of* SYRACUSE TRUE CHINA

98,000 Children to Trek To Boston Schools Sept. 7

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next Thursday, Sept. 7, 98,000 children or more, between 5 and 16 years old, will flock back into Boston's schools. On that day an industry which employs many hundreds of persons and costs the city over $16,000,000 a year gets into full swing once again.

Four thousand teachers will be on hand to receive the children into home rooms and classes in 256 school buildings throughout the city. Last year there were 261 buildings, but five closed this year for lack of pupils. It is reported that several others are to be but sparsely populated, and the falling off in numbers of pupils is a matter of concern to school officials.

This reduction in numbers is no new thing effective just this year. It has been going on steadily since 1933 when the population of Boston's schools was 137,521 pupils.

Still Big Business

However, there are still enough pupils to put the Hub's school system in the ranks of big business. The city spends about $150 per year on the education of each pupil.

Already the supply room—modest name for a warehouse on Brookline Avenue—is a hive of activity shipping supplies out to the schools.

Stacks of books, reams of paper, bolts of cloth for the sewing classes, box on box of pencils, chalk, erasers stand in orderly rows ready to be loaded on trucks and delivered to the various school buildings.

Each school has its own supply box or cubby hole. As requisitions come in to the supply room, the articles are placed in the proper compartment to await delivery at the first opportunity.

Many Items Handled

During the year the supply room handles items in such quantity as: 3,086 quarts of ink plus 6,430 packages of ink powder from which an equal number of quarts of ink will be made at the school. It will send out 4,220 algebra notebooks, for instance, 20,612 reams of just one of the many kinds of paper, 265 gross of rulers, 3,300 gross of pen points.

All summer the supply room has been busy making as many advance deliveries as they could, but as always their tempo is speeded up the week before school opens. There is the recurring wonder as to whether they will get deliveries all made on time. But they always do, somehow.

Today William L. Reardon, manager of the supply room, is particularly hard at work getting football equipment in. The armed forces are taking most of the sports equipment manufactured, and besides, he says, there is hardly any of it being manufactured. "They can't get the leather, or the rubber for the bladders," he points out. But in spite of all these difficulties, the high school football teams will have all they need to start practice at the usual time.

Food Supply Depot

On South Street in the market district there is a food supply depot through which the school cafeterias will be replenished daily throughout the school year.

Not all schools in the vicinity of Boston will reopen on the same date. Most will admit pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 6, while others will delay opening until the following Monday, Sept. 11. The threatened shortage of teachers in some areas has not developed sufficiently to keep any of the schools closed beyond the scheduled opening date. Openings will be as follows:

Arlington	Sept. 6	N. Reading	Sept. 6
Belmont	Sept. 6	Norwood	Sept. 6
Boston	Sept. 7	Quincy	Sept. 6
Braintree	Sept. 6	Reading	Sept. 6
Brookline	Sept. 6	Revere	Sept. 11
Cambridge	Sept. 11	Somerville	Sept. 7
Canton	Sept. 11	Stoneham	Sept. 6
Chelsea	Sept. 6	Stoughton	Sept. 6
Dedham	Sept. 6	Wakefield	Sept. 6
Everett	Sept. 6	Walpole	Sept. 6
Hingham	Sept. 6	Waltham	Sept. 6
Malden	Sept. 6	Watertown	Sept. 11
Medford	Sept. 6	Westwood	Sept. 6
Melrose	Sept. 6	Winchester	Sept. 6
Milton	Sept. 6	Winthrop	Sept. 6
Newton	Sept. 6	Woburn	Sept. 6

'Susie Stenog' Doesn't Shirk, Spends Day Off at War Work

In Watertown, Mass., a woman business executive puts together radio-tube assemblies on her day off. A stenographer in Cambridge wraps machine parts in paper once a week. These and hundreds of other women who have volunteered to work at extra jobs once or twice a week are helping Massachusetts to meet its war-production quota.

Supplementary workers have proved very valuable in the tremendous job of putting out war goods, according to Powell M. Cabot, State Manpower Director. In New Bedford, the largest group of part-time workers in the Bay State has helped to cut down that city's manpower needs. If more women employees in nonessential business could be interested in working in war plants on their days off, the current shortage of 50,000 war workers in Massachusetts, including 9,000 in Boston, would be eased, he said.

Although workers in essential industries are frozen to their jobs, supplementary workers are not under such controls, Mr. Cabot stated. Plant ceilings, which limit the number of employees in each plant, likewise do not apply to workers who have taken extra jobs. Any business or plant is allowed to have as many supplementary workers as it can obtain on its pay rolls.

Certificates of availability, which are required of all male workers in Massachusetts, are not necessary for women, Mr. Cabot said, except in a few areas of labor stringency, such as New Bedford and Attleboro, and in a few industries which generally employ male workers.

To get a war job for her day off, a woman can apply at any factory or at the United States Employment Service.

The only limits on a woman worker's job apply to the hours and conditions of her work. However, these have been eased by James T. Moriarity, State Commissioner of Labor, under the authority delegated to him by the Governor for action in emergencies. Under State law, a woman, as well as a man, must have one day off a week. She is allowed to work only 48 hours a week and nine hours a day unless special permission is granted to the plant by the Commissioner. Ordinarily, she is not permitted to work after 10 p. m., but this rule has been relaxed in some cases.

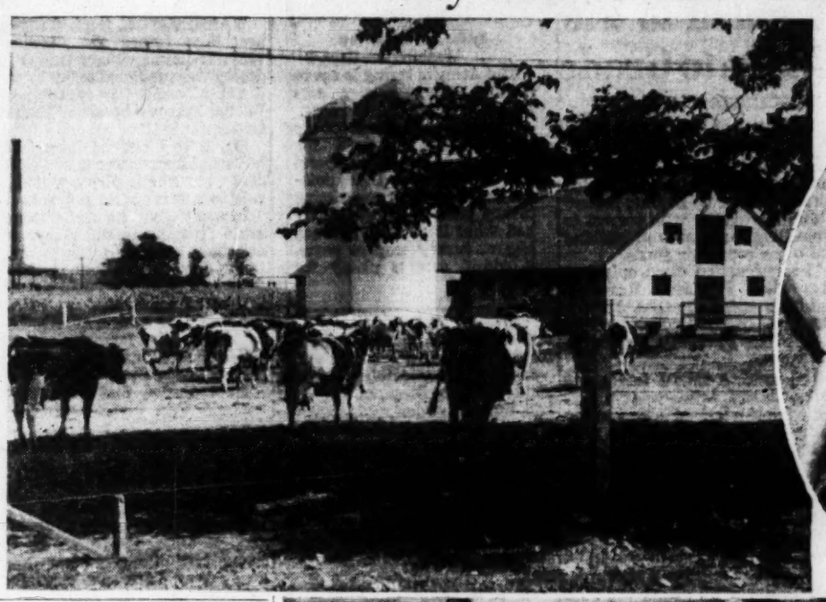
In response to one woman's question as to whether taking a part-time war job would endanger her regular position, Mr. Cabot said he could see no reason why it should. Shifts of varying lengths and work of different degrees of difficulty are available for many supplementary workers throughout the electrical, machinery, rubber, iron and steel, and other war industries of Massachusetts.

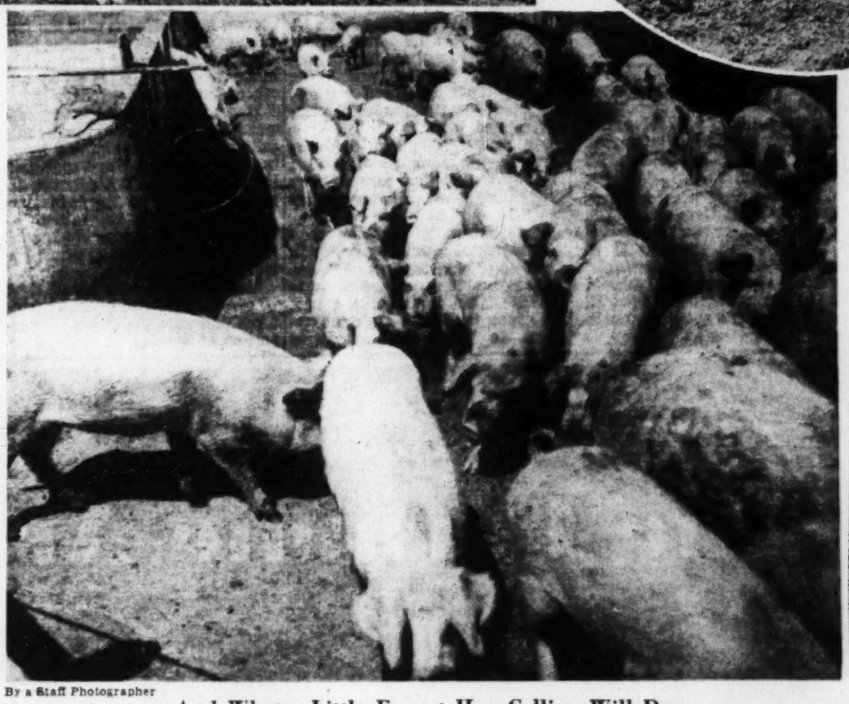
Excursion Steamers End Summer Trips

Summer comes to a close over the week-end, as far as the ocean passenger service of the Port of Boston is concerned.

Steamers running to and from Nantasket Beach are to stop for the season with the last trip Monday night—Labor Day. The steamer Steel Pier running to Provincetown and return daily, makes the final trip of the season next Tuesday.

'City' Farm Cousins at Deer Island





By a Staff Photographer

And What a Little Expert Hog Calling Will Do

Part of the city's herd of 75 pure-bred Holstein milk cows (upper left) ruminate in the shade of trees at Deer Island in front of the two-silo barn built with House of Correction inmate labor. The cows, which produce 700 quarts daily, or more than 250,000 quarts a year, are fed, in part, with 150 tons of corn fodder raised on the island, and another 150 tons from Long Island. The hog pictures give evidence of how Chester White pigs will act (upper right) when inexpert methods of summoning porkers are used, and (lower right) how they react to "their master's voice" when an Iowa-bred hog caller turns up the volume. The ex-Westerner has kept his power in the East.

Fruit Butters And Dry Beans Go Off Ration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — No ration points will be required, to purchase dry beans, fruit butters and prune juices between Sept. 3 and Sept. 30, and other changes in blue point values generally will be minor.

An exception is pineapple juice, which advances from 15 to 25 points for a No. 2 (18-ounce) can.

Fruit butters which become point free include apple, apricot, grape and peach.

The zero point value applies only to raw dry beans, regardless of variety or color. Ration points will continue on all varieties of canned dry beans.

Changes in point values for processed food included:

Corn, vacuum-packed, whole kernel, 12-ounce can only, 3 to 5 points; mixed vegetables, such as succotash and carrots and peas, No. 2 (18-ounce can) 10 to 15 points; tomato juice, 7-ounce container, 1 to 2, 7-10 ounce container, 1 to 3, 10-14 ounce container, 1 to 4.

Values of tomato pulp and puree go down. A 7-ounce container will take 1 instead of 2 points, with corresponding declines for larger sizes.

No changes were made in present red point values of rationed meats, but foreign-type cheeses, such as Swiss, Italian, Greek and Edam, will cost 10 instead of 8 points. Canned milk will cost a point a pound, instead of two-thirds point.

War Packaging School Aids N. E. In Saving Paper

Instruction in the latest methods of packaging war materials in the most economical and efficient manner is being given by the United States Navy at a school organized for 30 New England inspectors and contractors, it was announced yesterday.

The school, which meets at the Boston Consolidated Gas Company office in Jamaica Plain, was established by Lieut. Harry E. Rodinbaugh, Jr., of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington.

Almost incessant rainfall on islands in the South Pacific has a corrosive influence on paperboard packaging, as do the salt water and other moistures in the area, but waterproofing measures have already been taken to remedy the problem, Lieutenant Rodinbaugh said in explanation of only one of the many supply tangles to be dealt with.

"The Secretary of the Navy has characterized this war as a war of supply," he said, "and supplies can reach our fighting men only as we send the mills the waste paper necessary for manufacturing military cartons and other covers and wrappings.

Chandler Buys Store Property

Purchase by Chandler & Co. of the two buildings it now occupies at 148-150 Tremont Street has been announced by the company. The property was bought from the Bacon Corporation subject to a mortgage for $1,325,000 held by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

George Hansen, Chandler's President, also announced extensive plans for further improvements of the property, some of which will start immediately. The buildings have 10 and 11 floors, respectively.

Boston Attorney Quits WPB For Private Law Practice

Resignation of War Production Board attorney Edward O. Proctor of Newton Center was announced today. He has been WPB's regional attorney for nearly two years, but he will now be associated in private law practice with the Boston firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge, and Rugg.

Mr. Proctor's first job with a Government agency was as State Director of the Office of Price Administration under Henry Parkman, Jr. Previously he had been first assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Prior to Mr. Dever's acceptance of a naval commission he and Mr. Proctor were law partners.

Last summer Mr. Proctor was elected President of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

His WPB successor has not yet been chosen.

Deer Island Hogs Live on Fat of Land

Continued from Page 1

credit to the island master, Paul Doyle, and the heads of the various barns.

Holsteins Are Contented Cows

Seventy-five head of purebred Holstein cows graze the island pasture and produce 700 quarts of milk a day for City institutions. A steady growth of 10,000 chickens is maintained there all through the year—from the one-day-old chick stage to the four-pound roaster weight—and each week a ton of fresh-killed chicken is sent to the Boston City Hospital ready for roasting, at considerable saving to the City.

Some 1,200 turkeys, raised on wire mesh two feet above the ground from the time they are poults until the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons, also grace the Island with their presence, gobbling in their operatic, gargling tones like 1,200 prospective singers of Figaro.

Last year, during the turkey dearth, the City of Boston was one of only a few cities able to serve turkey to patients in its hospitals and other institutions during the holidays. The poultry industry at Deer Island is managed by Henry Drewe, a former Cornell University man who, like all the other barn managers, is not an inmate, but hired by the City for his knowledge and experience in a certain field.

Mr. Drewe, who is specializing in "Baby Beef" Bronze turkeys which are known for their meaty characteristics, hopes that after the war he can expand the poultry industry there so that 4,000 turkeys can be raised each year.

Although the Island farm has 10,000 chickens, it still must buy eggs or secure them from the Surplus Commodity Corporation, since the industry there is simply one of meat raising. When the chickens are readied for shipment, usually at the age of about four months, they are too young for egg production.

Pride of the island is the 50-stanchion cow barn, built with prison labor at a cost of $7,000 and now valued at $30,000. It is complete with automatic water fountains, milking machines and a pasteurizing plant. Several prize Holsteins produce as high as 50 quarts of milk a day, and controlled stock breeding has improved the herd many times over its previous standings.

Today, inspectors rate the Deer Island cow barn and cows as No. 1 among 27 institution-herds over the State. Warren Bancroft, an expert cattleman, supervises the cattle barn.

'Twasn't a Siren or Even a Screech; Iowan's Hog Call Sure Was a 'Peach'

Editors, reporters, copy girls, and pretty stenogs alike were lifted two feet off their chairs in and around this newsroom at exactly 9:02 a. m. today by an ear-splitting series of yells that would have made a London air-raid-warning signal sound like a cat's purr.

Eyes were drawn to the usually demure and retiring Bert Johansson, City Hall reporter, who was standing on tiptoe, hands cupped on either side of his mouth, his head tilted back like a dog howling at the moon. And was he howling!

"The war must be over," gasped one of the artists who had streaked from his office 40 paces from the newsroom in nothing flat. From the composing room, a copy boy's mile and a half from the newsroom, compositors responded to the call like hunting dogs to the master's horn. Groups teetered on office thresholds, hesitant to come any nearer lest this "gentle" lad should blow off again.

Of course, folks, it was all a gag cooked up between Bert and the City Editor. It seems that Bert went down to Deer Island yesterday to get a story on farming activities. One of the desired pictures was of the hogs eating from their trough. The attendant, however, was unable to get a representative group of these fickle creatures together at one time. Bert, a native of Iowa, said he'd try to coax them with a yell or two. So he let go! And did those hogs come on the run! So far as anyone knows, not even the grandfather of one of those hogs had ever seen or heard of Iowa, not to mention a hog caller.

Naturally, the story got around among a few of the boys in the City Department and then mysteriously hushed up. On the Q. T. it was arranged to have Bert "let 'er rip" right when everyone was busiest with morning copy. And he sure "let 'er go" at the top of his lungs. A real Iowan hog call!

There were many very red faces among those who had come from the composing room when it was explained that they had answered a "hog call."

By the way, shortly after Bert's call, someone reported in from Deer Island that at about 9:05 the hogs began to mill around, tossing their snouts to the wind, and had pawed the ground at a great rate. Oh, excuse us a moment. Iowa is on long distance!

Stores in Boston To Open Saturdays

Boston department stores and specialty shops will be open all day tomorrow, Saturday, and every Saturday thereafter throughout the fall, winter, and spring. The announcement came today from the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid tomorrow.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Nursery School To Open Sept. 11

The fall sessions of the Nursery Training School of Boston opens on Monday, Sept. 11, it was announced today by Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, Director, with a plea for more qualified teachers.

Last year the Nursery Training School of Boston had twice as many calls for teachers as it could fill and it is expected that a similar situation will exist this year.

Dr. Eliot, one of the first leaders in the nursery school field, said that "the demand for nursery schools and day nurseries throughout the country is far in excess of the supply because of the lack of trained teachers."

California Has 73 Parks

California has 73 State parks or monuments, embodying 313,000 acres.

Devens Chosen For N. E. Army Separations

All New England soldiers will be discharged from the Army at Fort Devens, which today was officially designated by the War Department as the separation center for this section of the country. As the victorious advance of the Allied forces brings V-Day over Germany nearer, organization and training of the personnel who will man this new facility at the Bay State camp is under way, with its operation scheduled to coincide with the capitulation of the Nazis.

Selection of Fort Devens for this purpose was determined by the War Department through a survey of population density indicating that this post would get the greatest number of Bay State veterans back to their homes with the least travel.

Veterans returning to Fort Devens will be on familiar ground as the majority made their acquaintance with the Army and became G. I. Joes at that induction center. Others will have renewed their original impressions, during their service having returned there on 21-day rotation furloughs from battle areas in Africa, Italy, France and the Pacific.

Designation of Fort Devens as New England discharge center included the continuance of two other major personnel activities. These are the reception center for processing inducted personnel and the receiving and reassignment center for overseas soldiers. Col. Howell M. Estes, commanding officer of Fort Devens, directs all of these personnel activities.

Directly in charge of the induction and reassignment centers is Col. Winfield O. Shrum. No one has been assigned to head the separation unit, although several officers from Fort Devens have been attending the special school at Fort Dix where the separation technique is being perfected.

Special personnel problems are handled by two other facilities. One is the convalescent services under the direction of Lieut. Col. George T. Stine, where patients from the Army general hospitals in New England are speeded in their return to "duty" or given a certificate of disability discharge.

The other facility gives special elementary education to soldiers who have been found physically fit for service but whose education has been insufficient for Army purposes. Maj. Harvey Yost is in charge of this schooling which is credited with bringing many men into the Army who would have been unfit for service otherwise.

Continuation of the practice of issuing medical discharges at the Lovell General Hospital in Fort Devens and the Cushing General Hospital in Framingham is planned for the present, according to Army officers at Fort Devens.

G. I.'s Welcome Connecticut's Jobs Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1—Connecticut combat soldiers on the Italian front indorse the State's re-employment program in letters made public today in the first issue of Re-employment distributed to the 110 local Veterans Advisory Committees by the Connecticut Re-employment Commission.

Details of the plan which offers training and counseling to the home-coming veterans in the readjustment period were explained in an article by Carl A. Gray, Chairman of the Commission, in a Division newspaper.

"You are on the beam," writes Private Al Cockefair; "we need your help." This soldier expressed two aims. One a general objective of "an independent, constructive life away from politics and world unrest."

Jeep and a Farm

Getting specific, Private Cockefair wants a jeep. Around this he would "build a home and have a small farm," becoming a "man of the soil on a small but comfortable basis."

New hope came to Private Edward Biercuk when he read of the plan. A truck driver before the war, Private Biercuk has had Army training in machine shops and feels now that with the aid of the plan he can secure a job as a machinist after the war.

A young high school graduate who went from the commencement exercises iinto the Army aims for more education. Private Barry Scott, who signs himself a "Connecticut Yankee," says:

"We favor your plan of teaching trades, brushing up on rusty education and the placing of men in suitable positions. Carry out this plan, by all means, and we will have something to look forward to when we return home."

Something More Than Parade

Connecticut will not fail these veterans, according to Mr. Gray, who said "when they come marching home with great hopes for the future we should be prepared to give them something more than a pat on the back, a parade and a banquet. They want a chance to get into suitable jobs and to settle down in comparative security and happiness."

Co-operation of the agencies whose operations make the local centers possible is urged by Mr. Gray who promises that the Commission will in no way attempt the domination of the methods of these agencies. State and federal agencies involved in the work include the Selective Service, Veterans' Administration, United States Employment Service, State Department of Education, and the Department of Agriculture. American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Kiwanis Clubs, and the Connecticut Medical Society are other co-operating services.

Each agency and civic group is urged by Mr. Gray to realize "the responsibilities of its respective group and conduct those responsibilities in co-operation with but without encroaching upon the field of operation of other agencies."

Recreation For Service People

Friday, Sept. 1

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, Liberty 1988.
Baseball: (Tomorrow) Fenway Park, 2 p. m. Red Sox vs. Athletics.
Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, Motor Torpedo Swing Band, North Station Club, Watertown Arsenal and American Legion, Kope's, Charles "Y" O'Connell's, Esplanade Club, Formal, Bartholomew.
Officer's Dance: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. (pool tournaments.) Trudeau's Orchestra.
Sketching: By Florence Smith at the North Station Club, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.
Informal Party: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.
Free Phone Calls: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m., also dancing.
Square Dancing: Seamen's Club, 8 p. m.

900 Workers Out

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders estimated 900 Leland-Gifford Company workers are on strike today in protest against the planned discharge, they say, of Earle R. McGuire, former drill department foreman. Strikers, members of the Steelworkers Union of America, set up picket lines at the Southbridge Street and Hope Avenue entrances but police reported no disorders. The plant employs about 1,250.

Saltonstall Marks His Anniversary At Mother's Home

NORTH HAVEN, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts celebrated his 52nd birthday today with a birthday cake and receipt of a pair of socks knitted by his wife.

The Bay State's Chief Executive is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall. His two youngest children, Bill, and Sue, are with him.

Asked if he had enjoyed his stay in Maine, Governor Saltonstall replied "Always," and added "We have been coming here for 40 years and I know the coast and all its islands pretty well."

"I've been playing a little golf and tennis and swimming some; that's about all," the Governor said, explaining that his current weeks stay in Maine was his second of the season, as he was here for two weeks in July.

The Governor said he would return to Boston Monday and "I hope to be back in the State House Tuesday."

"My vacation is over," he added.

Tribute to Poland Paid by Governor

Governor Saltonstall today issued a proclamation paying tribute to the heroic people of Poland on the fifth anniversary of the German attack on their native land.

"The cause of Poland," the Governor said, "is the cause of a world dedicated to the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"On this fifth anniversary of the aggression of Poland the people of Massachusetts salute Poland's heroic inhabitants and our brave ally, the Polish army."

Exotic Food Dishes First? No! Beef Stew With Rice

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—What is your most popular dish? the Office of Price Administration asked 1,641 restaurants in this center of Creole cookery and la cuisine Francaise.

Was it, wondered OPA, Poulet Rochambeau, Pompano en papillote, Shrimp Remoulade, or Oysters Rockefeller?

No, replied the restaurants, it is —beef stew with rice.

2 Special Days at Fair

Two special days, Boston and Governor's Day, are to be held at the Brockton Fair during the week of Sept. 10-16, the Fair management has announced. Boston Day, Wednesday, Sept. 13, will be featured by the presence of Mayor Tobin. On Governor's Day, Sept. 14, Governor Saltonstall and his staff are scheduled to attend.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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'Dragon Seed' on the Screen — Music and Plays — 'I Love a Soldier'

Katharine Hepburn Heads Cast in Story of China

Katharine Hepburn has the strongest character role of her career as Jade in the M-G-M screen version of Pearl S. Buck's novel about the Japanese invasion of China, "Dragon Seed," which began showings Thursday at Loew's State and Orpheum.

The general outlines of Miss Buck's narrative are preserved in the picture, but the episodes relating to Japanese atrocities are moderated to the point where they can be visualized on the screen. The heroic note has been accentuated in this report of the sufferings endured by the peasants when the invaders came with their program of pillage, rapine, and enslavement.

The picture shows a simple farming family, that for generations had clung to the land, abandoning house and crops under the scorched-earth plan of harassing the enemy. The final scene depicts Jade and her husband's parents, Ling Tan and his wife, setting fire to their cottage and their harvest, and turning their faces westward to join the organized resistance in the hill country. This spectacular episode epitomizes the revolt of a people who have always sought to live peacefully.

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First the spectator becomes acquainted with Ling Tan and his family, living a simple, toilsome, but happy life on a farm, well away from the cities, and knowing nothing of the threat of war. Ling Tan and two of his sons, Lao Ta and Lao Er, are seen at work planting rice shoots, cheerfully carrying out a hard task, looking forward to an evening meal prepared by Ling Sao, the sons' mother, with little help from her daughters-in-law, Lao Ta's wife, Orchid, and Lao Er's wife, Jade. Orchid is so obsessed with caring for her two small children that she can think of little else, and Jade's thoughts are far from household tasks. The third son, Lao San, is unmarried, and is like to remain so, for he wishes to be free of all responsibilities.

It is Jade who awakens this household to the knowledge of a changing day for China. She alone of the family can read. The recognition by her husband that she longs for a book, even more than for personal adornment, brings them into a close understanding that hitherto has been lacking.

Something of a Joan of Arc in a pastoral Oriental setting is this Jade, as acted by Miss Hepburn. She conveys the sense of a vision of a new China that will arise through resistance to the aggressor, and depicts the pioneering mood of the woman who can persuade her husband to join the procession of those who are plodding along the road with the parts of machines they plan to set up in the free country, a thousand miles to the west.

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These processions of people from the cities, mostly the young, toiling along the road to the mountain lands where they can make a stand against the enemy, are among the stirringly spectacular incidents. A touch of spectacle, too, is introduced in the Japanese feast, where Jade poisons the meat sauce. Before their leader perishes he fatally shoots Wu Lien, the local Quisling. The rich decorations in Wu Lien's house supplement the simple beauty of the Chinese countryside, with its rice and wheat-fields, and its ancient willows. Throughout the film the photographers supplement the work of clever art directors and fill the screen with pictorial charm.

Walter Huston as Ling Tan provides a satisfying portrait of a patient, hard-working peasant, wise in the ways of elemental things, coming finally to realize that the China of his ancestors cannot stand against the invaders. As Ling's wife Aline MacMahon gives a heroic performance. The playful interchanges between this couple, hiding their feelings in words of mock abuse, complement in interest the scenes between Jade and her husband. All these characters are given a simple peasant poetic language to speak, and this does much to pervade tragic scenes with a glow.

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Turhan Bey, as Jade's husband, achieves an outstanding impression that should make him one of the talked-of players of the year. Hurd Hatfield, as the fiery youngest son, is another who takes full advantages of a good part. Akim Tamiroff, who is building a reputation for always giving a good performance, makes a tragicomic person of the town collaborator. Frances Rafferty is deeply affecting as Orchid, one of the victims of the invaders. Henry Travers, Agnes Moorhead, J. Carrol Naish, Robert Bice, Robert Lewis, Jacqueline De Wit, Clarence Lung, Paul E. Burns, and Anna Demetrio are among the others who characterize small parts well.

Narrative elements, covering time lapses, are well spoken by a commentator. The directors, Jack Conway and Harold S. Bucquet, have been uncommonly successful in conveying the sense of pastoral peace as well as in suggesting the horrors of war. There is a musical background, using Chinese themes, by Herbert Stothart. The makeups provided by Jack Dawn are admirable in their adaptations to the players' features of marked Chinese characteristics. Miss Hepburn with Chinese eyes will be a new experience for theatergoers. Impassive Chinese children fill out the family portraiture persuasively.

Fenway Court Concerts

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, closed during August, will reopen Saturday. Music will be resumed on the open days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:45 p. m., and on Sunday at 2 p. m. The musicians for the following week will be: Saturday, Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, and Harry Dubbs, violinist; Sunday, Hellmut Baerwald, pianist; Tuesday, Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, and George Wheeler, tenor; Thursday, Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Elizabeth Scher, pianist. These concerts are open to the public without charge.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Royal Horse Guards Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 3

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Vandamm

Charles Lang and Elaine Ellis

In "Down to Miami," new comedy coming Monday to the Shubert

'Tomorrow the World' as Film

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood Letter

Hollywood, Calif.

Since several of Hollywood's war stories have recently been cancelled, it is perhaps safe to predict that the motion picture industry is going to be one of the first to convert to the pursuit of peace.

Lester Cowan has not cancelled "Tomorrow the World," although he will release it under another title, "The Intruder." A story which deals with Nazi ideology, it is felt, may have small appeal to a public which has witnessed the fall of Paris and the surrender of Romania, and may soon witness the fall of France and of Germany itself. Hence the change of title.

Mr. Cowan arrived at his conclusions partly by the failure of the play to make a good showing during the last months of its road showing.

Nothing was left undone, however, to make the picture a first-class production. Skippy Homeier and Joan Carroll, the two youngsters who were outstanding in the New York production, were brought on for the Hollywood version, and other leading roles were given to Fredric March, Betty Field, Agnes Moorhead, and Edit Angold.

Mr. March and Miss Field play the roles which were taken on the stage by Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. Mr. Bellamy was not given the screen role, if anyone wonders about it at this point, because he had other contractual commitments when this started.

Leslie Fenton, who directs, is an American actor who became a director of English films before the war, and has fought with the British during most of the war as the commander of an MT boat. He was in the raid on St. Nazaire and has been invalided home. He is the husband of Ann Dvorak.

The picture, as was the play, is almost the personal vehicle of 12-year-old Skippy Homeier, who plays the role of the Nazified boy set down in the quiet routine of an American family. This is ready-made material for some pretty violent conflicts of ideology, and almost all of them are utilized.

Skippy, for all his youth, is a radio actor of considerable seasoning, having more than 600 transcontinental shows in this medium to his credit. This is, however, his debut in pictures.

Mr. March is frank enough to say he knew Skippy was likely to "steal" the picture when he consented to play in it, for he had seen the play in New York. But the subject interested him, he says, and he decided to take the chance. Mr. March's inclusion in the cast of any picture is almost an indication that the vehicle will be a departure from run-of-the-mill, whether it turns out to be a box-office asset or not.

The picture is the first of several scheduled as independent productions by Mr. Cowan, who is in the forefront of a movement on the part of a number of Hollywood's best known young producers and associate producers toward independent production. Next on his schedule is a story woven from the Ernie Pyle dispatches about the infantry, called "The Story of G. I. Joe."

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, September 3

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Miss Goddard, Sonny Tufts In New Film Comedy-Romance

A good many ingredients have gone into "I Love a Soldier," the new film at the Metropolitan. Some of them do not mix so well as might have been hoped. But the general result is a synthetic war romance, done for the most part in comedy vein, with a few serious implications. Some of the entertainment is highly amusing, but there are draggy places and a number of threadbare devices have been employed in the hasty search for a conclusion.

The synthesis is more apparent in the second half than in the early part of the film. Fof after the story has been well developed, complications are introduced to spin out the yarn. Perhaps he most amusing part of the enterainmen comes from he light romantic acting of Paulette Goddard and Sonny Tufs.

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She has the role of a girl welder who has decided not to get married during the war but who apparently spends most of her leisure hours bidding soldiers tender farewells. He is a veteran of the fighting in the South Pacific, who comes to give her the possessions of a soldier to whom she had said goodbye and who had been killed in battle. When he discovers that the acquaintance had been brief and casual, he falls in love with her himself.

Miss Goddard has been growing in proficiency as a comédienne and she gives a skillful performance. Mr. Tufts relies on a naturally attractive personality, and with the aid of careful direction and able camera work provides an entertainingly informal suitor.

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In the course of time it appears that the young man has a wife back East—the setting for the story is San Francisco—who is seeking a divorce. The marriage, it seems, had been a youthful mistake. The complications continue in the environs of a mountain army camp, where the lovers are temporarily reunited, and again in San Francisco where they are separated once more just before his final departure. But the obstacles are cleared away just in time for a typical movie conclusion.

Many subsidiary threads are introduced. There is a secondary romance between a serious sergeant and a girl welder who had been a teacher. Walter Sande and Mary Treen do the two roles amusingly. There is also something about a bride, done by Ann Doran, who has a baby just about the time when her husband is believed to be lost at the front.

Barry Fitzgerald appears off and on as an eccentric motorman, who pays more attention to his friends among the passengers than to operating the car. The part hardly gives full scope to his abilities but he is always welcome on the screen.

The other feature is "Crime by Night," with Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan, and Faye Emerson in the leading roles. **E. F. M.**

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'Take It or Leave It'

A radio quiz program provides the subject of "Take It or Leave It," with Phil Baker as "the $64 question man" on the screen, as he is on the air. The Twentieth Century-Fox film began showings Thursday at the RKO Boston.

Most of the picture is occupied with the efforts of a young sailor, Eddie Collins, to identify scenes from "motion picture hits of the past," which are thrown on a screen and run off at considerable length. The films, not unnaturally, are all Twentieth Century-Fox features produced during the past 10 years.

These excerpts begin with Shirley Temple's appearance as a five-year-old dancer and singer in "Baby, Take a Bow," and continue with Betty Grable in "Lillian Russell," Sonja Henie in "One in a Million," and numerous others.

Phil Baker photographs well as the quiz master, and runs off the program with all the effect of skillful ad libbing that marks his radio work. "The only thing that the Government didn't freeze," he quips, referring to the ice in the Henie show. Throughout the program he keeps up his easy raillery, maintaining the slightly satirical tone of the whole proceedings.

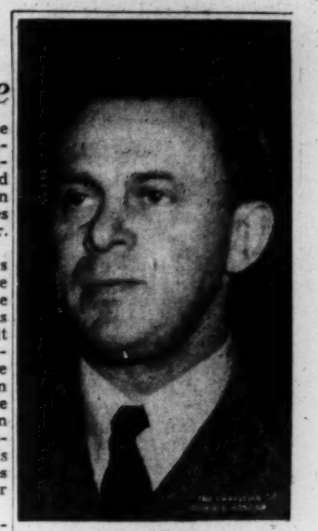
Eddie is presented by the likable Edward Ryan, under Benjamin Stoloff's neat direction. The nature of the quiz is appropriate to the screen, for it sets the theater audience "participating" with Eddie in trying to identify the excerpts.

Marjorie Massow is pretty and graceful as Eddie's wife, Stanley Pragar is amusing as Eddie's plump shipmate, and other players of interest include Roy Gordon, Phil Silvers, Ann Corcoran, Nella Walker, and Frank Jenks. Fred Sersen is credited with the ingenious photographic effects of this film within a film.

On the stage are Phil Regan of the movies; Belita, the dancer; Smiley Burnette of the Western movies; Happy Felton, master of ceremonies; and Margie Hart, the burlesque actress.

'Violet' for Oct. 9

Whitfield Cook's comedy, "Violet," is reported scheduled for a Boston opening on Monday, Oct. 9, a 'ate which has already been set for the arrival of Helen Hayes and "Harriet" at the Colonial. The new play, is described as about "an adorable brat." Patricia Hitchcock will have the title role. The cast will include Helen Claire, Paul Trueman, Harvey Stevens, and Doro Mirande. The producer is Albert Margolies.



Richard Burgin

Conducting the final pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra chamber concerts in New England Mutual Hall, Sunday and Monday evenings.

In Celebrity Series

In addition to Ballet Theater's week's engagement at the Opera House, Oct. 2-7, Adron Richmond announces three important dance events in his Celebrity Series, all to be given in Jordan Hall.

Argentinita and her company of Spanish dancers and musicians will give three performances Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, Nov. 10 and 11, presenting some of the newer works in her repertory; Angna Enters will appear Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1 and 2; and Martha Graham and her company of 15 dancers will give two performances, Friday evening and Saturday matinee, Jan. 26 and 27.

In this latter event Boston will see some of Miss Graham's full-length compositions, modern ballets, by her full company, for the first time. "Letter to the World," "Every Soul Is a Circus," "Punch and The Judy," and last winter's New York success, "Deaths and Entrances," are among the works to be presented.

Herman Shumlin's first production of the new season, "The Visitor," is a detective melodrama by Kenneth White, based on a novel by Carl Randau and Leane Zugsmith. It will be staged at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, on Oct. 17. Warner Brothers have the screen rights.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Beth Arnold and others. 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2:30 (last week).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo's orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter: "The Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr. William Powell. 3:10, 6:10, 9:25. "Underground Guerrillas," John Clements, Mary Morris. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.
Fifth Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case." Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.
Fenmore—"Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 3:18, 6:34, 9:50. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:46, 5:02, 8:18.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Modern: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 3:05, 7:05. "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 9:20, a. m., 1:25, 5:25, 9:30
Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.
Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.
RKO-Boston: "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:58 a. m., 2:05, 5:12, 7:52, 10:34. Stage Show: 12:34, 3:41, 6:48, 9:12.
Scollay: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30
South Station Theater—"U. S. Marines on Review," "Three Cheers for the Girls," "Throwing the Bull," "Jewels of Iran," "Information Please," "Follow Through," cartoons and latest newsreels.
Telepix—"Airways of the World," "Paris," "Military Horses," "Technicolor Sports," "Marines Make Music," "Una Merkel Comedy," "Pete Smith," "Invasion of Southern France," World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

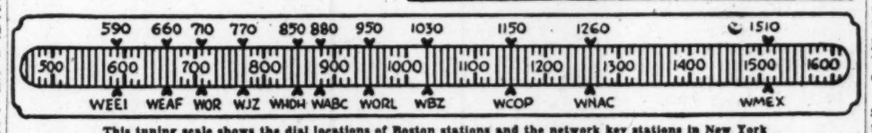
ALLSTON—Capitol: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck.
Allston: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. "Yellow Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.
Regent: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jean Crane. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:15, 6:05, 9:35. "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson, Victor Varconi
Coolidge Corner: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick.
Cleveland Circle: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," Dorothy Lamarr, Dick Powell. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Four Feathers," J. Clements. "Pack Up Your Troubles," Jane Withers, Ritz Brothers. 2, 8.
University: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. 3:07, 8:50. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2, 7:38.
Park: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Black Parachute," John Carradine.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. 3, 9. "The March of Time." 2:30, 8:15. Selected Shorts.
LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Craig Wood.
MALDEN—Granada: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. Selected short subjects.
Auditorium: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 8:38. Shorts and news.
Mystic: "Stars on Parade," L. Merrick, L. Parks. 2:01, 7, 9:53. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 3:28, 8:19.
Maplewood: "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:12, 8:12. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 3:16, 9:16.
Orpheum: "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 2:10, 7:55. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:19, 8:24. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 2:09, 7, 9:53.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carol Landis, Jimmy Dorsey. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver.
Fellaway: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige.
NATICK—Colonial: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Strand: "Allergic to Love," Noah Beery, Jr., M. O'Driscoll. "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray.
Alhambra: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."
SOMERVILLE: Central: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.
Strand: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2:05, 7:50. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 3:34, 9:19.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. "Strange Death of Adolf Hitler," Gale Sondergaard.
Coolidge: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. Short Subjects.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Story of Dr. Wassel," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Banjo On My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard, Eddie Quillan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 5:00 P.M.
PROVINCETOWN S.S. STEEL PIER
ALL-DAY CRUISE
WEEKDAYS Round Trip $3.00 One Way $2.25
SUNDAYS Round Trip $4.50 One Way $2.25
REDUCED RATES FOR CHILDREN AND TWO SERVICES
Last Trip Sept 5th
FOSTER'S WHARF CAFE

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'		Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	News service
4:00	**8 Bells in Boston:**	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"		Sports comments
4:15	**Navy show;** Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Shep Field's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Young Widder Brown"		J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Powell, songs
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	**"Quiz of Two Cities"**	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry Comments	**"Quiz of Two Cities"**	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	**"Aldrich Family,"**	Ray Henle, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15	**with Dickie Jones**	"Parker Family"; dr.	**Graham; Dr. F. Black**	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy; music	"The Adventures of the	**"Freedom of Opportunity"; drama; guests**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front"; dr.; News	war, show; Interviews	Thin Man"; drama		Doug Garron's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Hindu music: recordings**
9:15	That Brewster Boy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Bob Chester's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	**Classical Album: Hindu music: recordings**
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show; orch.	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15		Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	Silver Nocturne	**GOP Committee Sp'kers**	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Or.
10:45	**Helen Hayes; othrs**	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music; Weather	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	H. Lewis; Geo. & Dixie	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Newscast	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	Vuctory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Edw. McHugh, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home News
10:00	**'Youth on Parade':**	**'Fanne Hurst Presents'**	**'Smiling Ed McConnell';**	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	**music; drama**	**A Petal on the Current**	**Children's Program**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	**Babe Ruth, baseball quiz**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Youth program; music	**First Piano Quartet**	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	Mayor of Tin Pan Alley	**First Piano Quartet**	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	**"Rations"; Billie**	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Variety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45	**Burke; guests**	Air Express Music		Yankee House Party	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Patty Ryan, star	Farm and Home Makers	Consumer Time	News service	"Potpourri"; News
12:30	Hollywood; Ann	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	Rutherford, guest	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; News	John Metcalf's Hymnal	**"Adventure Ahead"; dr.**	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Something for the Girls	**"Robinson Crusoe"**	Billy Rogers' Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	*Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Of Men and Books	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural Science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"		Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function		Sports program
2:45	Aros Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Music and News
3:00	Victory F. O. B.	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function		Pepper Shaker
3:15	speaker; music	**show; music; dr.; gsts.**	Weekend Function		News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; g'st	"ABC's of OPA"	Music on Display	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	stars; music; dr.	Music program	Music on Display		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky	"Stage Entrance"	Adventures in Research	"Forest Conservation"	Sports comments
4:15	Melody; News	Jean Evans, songs	Barbara and the Boys	Air Lane Trio	Art Kassel's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Red Nichols' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	News; Josef Stopak's	**"Your America"; Lee**	Navy Bulletin Board;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.

Allied Columns Near Reich Border

Continued from Page 1

Headquarters said other British Empire forces were only two miles from Le Havre, in Le Treport, on the Channel coast, north of Dieppe; only three miles from Abbeville, and near Arras, 27 miles from the Belgian border.

The German Radio said two groups of six to eight American divisions each were pushing on from Verdun and were overrunning the Lorraine Basin, annexed by Germany in 1940 and considered by Berlin a part of the Reich itself. The radiocast said Metz was within range of Allied guns.

American assault forces drove down the final few miles toward the German frontier after overwhelming the historic French fortress city of Verdun, less than 50 miles from the Reich.

Behind the Channel rocket coast, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's tank forces, which had burst forward 80 miles in three days, poured toward Belgium's Flanders fields only 45 miles distant, and approached the back door of Calais itself.

Marshal Montgomery's spearhead paralleled the Channel coast for 100 miles and threatened to hammer out for the second time in this war a giant trap around Calais and Dunkerque—this time with Germans in it. The British were only 70 miles south of Calais.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armor ground out an advance of 65 miles in less than 24 hours to reach Verdun—a pace which left official headquarters communiqués lagging many hours behind. But even at that gait, he could catch few fleeing Germans.

On a 70-mile front, Americans had stabbed to or across the Belgium border in the vicinity of historic Sedan, reached to within 49 miles of the German frontier at Verdun, and in an eastward thrust through St. Dizier to Commercy had advanced to within 58 miles of Germany's Saar.

Argonne Forest Crossed by Allies

They had crossed at a jump the famous Argonne Forest and the Meuse, where Gen. John J. Pershing's Doughboys fought for six bitter weeks in 1918, and driven through or past some of the most important works of the old French Maginot Line.

Verdun is only 30 miles from the Duchy of Luxembourg and 46 miles from the rail center of Metz.

Commercy is 14 miles from Toul and 26 miles from Nancy, important fortress cities in the border region, and only 10 miles south of St. Mihiel, where American troops made history in 1918.

With Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army on the left and General Patton's forces on the right, the Americans were driving a huge spike into the same vital area where in 1918 General Pershing's penetration across lines of escape out of northern France and Belgium forced the November armistice.

Front-line dispatches the night of Aug. 31 told of the drive across the Meuse between Sedan, historic battleground of 1870, 1918, and 1940, and Charleville, and to the outskirts of Sedan itself. Sedan is but five miles from the Belgian border.

A German military spokesman described the German situation in northern France as "hopeless for the time being."

Speaking over the Berlin Radio of two big Allied bulges in the Amiens and Meuse areas, the spokesman compared the plight of the Germans now with their "hopeless" situation four weeks ago which he said had been "mastered."

Southern France:

Fast-Moving Allies Approach Lyon

United States Seventh Army troops have made contact with German forces retreating up the Rhone Valley toward Lyon, and the enemy already is fleeing north and northeast of that big city, Allied Headquarters announced.

Tanks and infantry encountered Germans between Tournon, 10 miles above Valence, and Le Bourg du Peage, 11 miles to the northeast. Valence, 55 miles south of Lyon, and Le Bourg du Peage were captured Aug. 31.

A communiqué in London of the French Forces of the Interior said the F. F. I. had killed 500 Germans, including a general, in fighting toward Valence. Frenchmen liberated the Loire Department by seizing Montbrison, 37 miles southwest of Lyon, it added.

Allied airmen reported heavy German movements on roads leading north and northeast from Lyon.

Apparently despairing of ever getting their 19th Army out of southern France as an intact fighting unit, the Nazi Command has ordered its units "to return to Germany by their own resources," an official report said. Such an order was given by artillery personnel in the Nimes area, prisoners related.

From Narbonne, a French flying column, in a sweep around southern France's Mediterranean coast, was reported thrusting down to the Spanish border after shoving through Montpellier, Beziers, and Narbonne—60 miles from the Spanish frontier—without meeting enemy resistance.

Other French units were well beyond Ales, 38 miles west-northwest of Avignon.

The Seventh Army Command declared the situation remained "unchanged" on the Riviera following American occupation of Nice.

In the Alpine regions along the French-Italian frontier farther north, however, the Americans entered the village of Condamine-Chatelard, which the Germans had burned in reprisal for patriot activities.

From the devastated village, the Americans pushed along mountain highways and paths and made contact with enemy outposts just northwest of near-by Lagache Pass on the Italian frontier, some 55 miles north-northwest of Nice.

On the west side of the Rhone, French elements were mopping up scattered enemy pockets in Pont St. Esprit, Bourg St. Andeol, Vallon, and Barjac. All of these towns were overruh or by-passed in the earlier pursuit of the retreating Germans.

Nazi Casualties:

France More Costly Than Stalingrad

The German rout in northern France and the Nazi loss of 400,000 men, announced yesterday by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was even more costly than Stalingrad.

Stalingrad cost the Germans 330,000 men, and marked a turning point of the Russian war.

The two operations covered about an equal period of time—76 days for the Stalingrad trip from its beginning Nov. 19, 1942, to conclusion Feb. 2, 1943, and 80 days for the French invasion from June 6 to Aug. 25, the period covered by General Eisenhower's latest report.

Romania:

Red Army Nears Junction With Tito

Red Army flying columns, skirting the southern shoulder of the Transylvanian Alps after marching triumphantly through Bucharest, are heading in the direction of Serbia's northeastern mountains, where the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are battling the common enemy.

A junction between Soviet and Yugoslav Partisan forces became a prospect of the near future as Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's armored scouts approached within 120 miles of the Yugoslav-Romanian frontier.

The German Command was reported trying to organize a new defense line along the Olt River, which runs within 75 miles of Serbian territory.

A vital north-south railway parallels the west bank of the Olt, connecting Sibiu—one of Transylvania's leading cities—with the Wallachian Danube port of Corabia, across the stream from Bulgaria.

General Malinovsky threatened to cut this water line at the southern entrance to Turnu Pass, whose possession would safeguard his right wing, while he drove across the Danube Plain to make contact with Marshal Tito.

The Soviet leader's forces, which paraded past the rubble of German-bombed buildings in Bucharest on Aug. 31, drove rapidly westward along the Bucharest-Craiova Railway.

Front dispatches said the Germans still were in disorderly flight up the Danube Valley.

Bucharest's war-weary populace saw General Malinovsky bare the mechanical power of his army. Huge, self-propelled guns, squat and thickly armored tanks, and a seemingly endless stream of motorized infantry crossed the city from end to end.

Bucharest Views Motorized Triumph

A Red Star correspondent, Alexander Krivitsky, wrote proudly from Bucharest:

"Not a single one of our fighters walked in the Capital's streets. They all were in trucks. This was a real triumph."

He added that Romanians had told him:

"You have so many tanks you need a hundred Ploesti oil fields to supply you."

A dispatch direct from Bucharest commented on the number of American-made vehicles in the parade.

After the Russian display of strength, Bucharest was reported returning to seminormal conditions, with Romanian police directing civilian traffic while Red Army men with signal flags regulated the movement of their own vehicles.

On the Black Sea coast south of Constanta, Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's patrols ranged along the Romanian-Bulgarian frontier but the bulk of his Third Ukrainian Army was hastening on westward for a joint sweep up the Danube with General Malinovsky.

Meanwhile, on the northern end of the long front, the first definite offensive success in the Warsaw sector in over a week put the Russians less than 12 miles north of the old Polish Capital.

It still was too early to say whether the Russians would be able to sustain their attack in this sector, for it bristles with the strongest German concentrations anywhere on the Eastern Front.

Balkans:

194 Nazis Surrender At Turkish Border

Advices from Ankara, Turkey, said that 194 German troops surrendered voluntarily to Turkish authorities on the Greek frontier and were interned.

Indications were that German forces in Greece were being thinned in a reshuffle to cover railways into the occupied kingdom. This was one result of Bulgaria's armistice talks. The Germans apparently were drawing troops up to lines which would be threatened by Bulgaria's withdrawal.

Reports indicated that Bulgar troops were evacuating Serbia and northern Greece, but no withdrawals have yet been reported from Macedonia and Thrace.

Italy:

Outer Gothic Defense Breached by Allies

Eighth Army troops have broken through the outer Gothic Line defense in northern Italy to a depth of 1,000 yards at one point, but are meeting strong German resistance north of the Foglia River, where the Nazis have hurled in tanks in repeated counterattacks, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

The 1,000-yard penetration was made west of Borgo Santa Maria, where the strong point of Montecchio was captured. Tank-supported infantry followed through and established themselves among the Nazi defenses.

In Pesaro, steady fighting was reported continuing between British and Polish troops and the German 1st Parachute Division—their old enemies of Cassino.

Dispatches from Rome declaring that Polish troops had captured Pesaro apparently were premature.

Pesaro now is divided between the Germans and the Eighth Army, which is established along the railway line running through the town.

Yugoslavia:

Tito at Gates Of Zagreb

The partisan troops of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are operating at the gates of Zagreb and capture of this capital of the Germans' puppet Croat state is expected shortly, according to a broadcast from the Free Yugoslav Radio.

The radio said Marshal Tito's forces continued their successful attacks, although Bulgarian occupation forces still were putting up resistance.

Germans May Try To Quit Norway

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 1

National Broadcasting Company's reporter, Bjorn Bjornson, speaking from Stockholm, said this morning that the Germans may evacuate Denmark and Norway without fight. Already large troop movements are reported and German language papers such as the Neues Wiener Tagblatt are no more speaking of Fortress Europe. "They have changed already to Fortress Germany."

Soviets Press On From Bucharest

By a Staff Artist

Russians Mop Up in Romania

Arrows at right indicate how Russians are pressing on after the capture of Bucharest. | Arrow and Yugoslav flag at left show relative position of Yugoslav Partisan forces.

Robot-Bomb Site Taken Near Rouen

By the Associated Press

Near Rouen, France, Sept. 1

Among the many robot-bomb sites now behind the lines of the Canadian First Army is one hidden on the grounds of Château, a little village northeast of Rouen, which Frenchmen said the Germans abandoned three weeks ago.

The launching platform consisted of two steel rails about 12 feet apart and about 200 feet long on ties. This was sunk about two feet below ground level. Bombs shot off this and out through an opening in the trees.

The rails were circled by a narrow-gauge railway for little handcars carrying the bombs to the launching point. The rest of the installation consisted of storage sheds and shelters.

Air Over Pacific:

1,000-Plane Raids Planned on Japan

America's air might, girding for the day when 1,000 planes at a time can bomb Japan, was disclosed to have bagged five more Nipponese ships and struck anew at Mindanao in the aerial prelude to invasion of the Philippines.

Nowhere in more than 4,000 miles from Dutch Celebes to the Kuriles did raiding planes stir up enemy air opposition, but Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon surmised that Japan was hoarding plane strength which would be turned loose in furious combat once the Philippines were invaded.

General Harmon, assuming command of all Army Air Force units in the Pacific Ocean areas, spoke of the day when 1,000-plane formations can give Japan the "kind of unremitting bombing that has to large extent been responsible for breaking the back of German military power."

The bombing and probable sinking of an enemy destroyer, two freighters, and two tankers off Dutch Celebes was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This enemy-occupied base, which in strength could menace the rear of an Allied force invading the Philippines from the south, has lost 37 ships, including a light cruiser, in less than a month to bombers on the prowl night and day over Japan's sea life lines to the stolen East Indies.

General MacArthur also reported explosions and fires started at Davao, capital city of Mindanao in the southern Philippines, by night-raiding patrol planes.

General Harmon expressed to interviewers at his headquarters the belief the foe was not attempting to meet American aerial threats in outlying islands, but added:

"I certainly will be greatly surprised if he doesn't make a very strong effort in the Philippines."

Southwest France Quiet Under Scant Authority

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 1—Despite the fact that many towns in southwestern France were temporarily without government, either civil or military, during the past week, there were few acts of violence.

In the interval between withdrawal of German troops and the entrance of Allied forces, many towns were in the control of armed Resistance groups with long-standing grudges against collaborationists.

Yet, there was less vengeance during that period than was anticipated, except in the case of women who had been seen in the company of Germans and were shorn of their hair publicly before jeering crowds.

Many collaborationists are known locally to have escaped to regions where they are not known, but mayors, local counselors, and other functionaries who worked with Vichy have been unmolested, except in a few rare instances. A large part of the Gendarmerie openly for the Maquis remained at their posts, although there were a few clashes between the Gendarmes and the Maquis. The number of individual cases of vengeance would be difficult to establish, and no government is likely to risk popularity by making inquests while the general situation is peaceful.

Quick Stop on Looting

Beside closing the frontier by inter-Allied military order, local authorities have tried to control the movements of lawless bands. During the first days of invasion, some villas on the Biarritz coast were looted, but French Forces of the Interior rapidly gained control. The F. F. I. Commander ordered that captured German stragglers or besieged groups must be treated as prisoners of war, and the order generally was carried out.

The main cause of disquiet was due to a number of stray German groups cut off and hiding out in the forests.

Out of 16 divisions south of the Loire, it is anticipated that half failed to get away. The largest group in the southwest is in Landes, south of Bordeaux. Thrown back when they tried to make their way in the direction of Limoges, they were awaiting arrival of regulars to surrender.

Republican Hold Kept

Outside the frontier region, where since the Spanish civil war there has been a red belt from Bayonne across to Perpignan, caused mainly by the disordered times, the remainder of Southwest France is one of the most ardent Republican sections of the country.

Under the control of the Moderate Radical and Radical Socialist Party for three generations, it came through the past four years more stubbornly republican than ever. Having resisted Vichy's attempts, the Government has now taken its own affairs in hand.

It is a region of stolid peasants, newly enriched through the "black market." Having defied government control, it has profited by the present lack of central authority to establish its own authority locally.

In the southwest, there are few urban centers outside of Toulouse, but there, as in other French cities, there has been a big growth of Communists. Both old line Radicals and city Communists have arms.

Charges of Collaboration

The flush of freedom has filled every town and countryside with great activity on market days and local centers are buzzing with excitement—that is, where conditions are sufficiently peaceful to hold markets—but not all is caused by joy at the sight of the Tricolor with American and British flags.

The atmosphere is often electric with charges of collaboration, particularly where there is a wide disparity between enriched peasants and impoverished townspeople.

Resistance groups who were most active in pursuit of the Germans are frequently under Communist command. They are in the minority in these regions, but most conspicuously armed. Hence, the local authorities have urged rapid occupation by regulars, and there is anxiety over delay of the arrival of the Americans, who everywhere are awaited eagerly.

Fifth Year of World War II: Victory Pattern Completed

Continued from Page 1

great effort in France was to be made as certain as anything could be at great risks on other fronts. But the master plan was completed. The last touches were applied at Teheran in late November of 1943.

Master Plan in Effect

There have only been nine months since Teheran, yet in those short months the master plan has been put into effect and at this moment has reached almost complete fulfillment in Europe and a far greater measure of fulfillment in the Far East than could have been hoped for at that time.

It took four years to win the chance of victory. It has taken a bare nine months to convert that chance into absolute certainty.

They have been months in which the incredible and the impossible have been achieved again and again and again. There have been mistakes—costly ones—and bitter disappointments. The revolutionary technique of amphibious landings which triumphed on the beaches of Normandy was learned in blood and tears and success won by a margin far narrower at Salerno and Anzio than ever has been publicly told.

Yet in the process, Allied arms and Allied will learned how to defeat the most powerful land army in the world at the point where a land army theoretically enjoys the greatest advantage—on the beaches. And Allied ingenuity and daring have produced air power which has swept Reichsmarshal Herrman Göring's once pre-eminent Luftwaffe from the skies.

Nazis Said It Couldn't Happen

Everything which Naziism preached as impossible has happened. Russia has survived and come back stronger than ever before in its history. Effete America has become the greatest naval power in the world, the greatest air power, and the third greatest land power. More than that, "pacifist, capitalist" America has produced some of history's great military leaders.

Gen. George S. Marshall has proved a forger of armies comparable to Clausewitz and Schleifen. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has proved that he could handle them as well as any of the great captains. At sea, Admiral Halsey has the Nelsonian touch. The list is far longer, and to mention only these is scarcely fair to the scores of others whose campaigns have been masterpieces of concept and execution.

Britain has survived and come back—the greatest of all the German miscalculations, for it was Britain at Dunkerque and the men of the glorious RAF during the blitz who more than any one other factor prevented Hitler's Germany from completing the great plan of conquest which was all but complete in 1940.

All this is history now.

Last Scene in Europe

The last scene in Europe is being played out before our eyes today. The climax came on the beaches of Normandy this spring. There is only the final dénouement.

The last act in the Far East is about to open. Everything is in order for the grand assault there comparable to that which was launched in Europe against Germany this spring. General MacArthur is getting ready for his spring to the Philippines. American naval might is readying itself for the final great test with the Japanese fleet which must be precipitated by that move.

The monsoons in Burma will end in another six weeks or so. With their end, everything will be ready for a vast surge of Allied power up into China. And on Japan's inner and upper flank lies an unspoken Russian weight poised for a blow which, if it should fall, would be the means of striking down that enemy swiftly and surely.

These 12 months have seen the pattern completed and the weaving of that pattern all but finished. They have been months that have transformed the shape and hope of the world.

Shortest Blitz Road to Reich Taken by Advancing Allies

Continued from Page 1

nothing to chance. This thoroughness is paying rich dividends.

Sedan, Verdun, Argonne—names which spelled defeat for the Kaiser's legions in World War I—are re-entering the news as an omen of resounding defeat for the German armies of 1944.

Northeastward, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' armies are driving into Belgium. Northward British tanks have swept beyond the Somme in a drive which may end the threat of Hitler's vengence weapons to Britain. Eastward American armies are probing the Argonne Forest, less than 20 miles from historic Verdun, and 70 miles from Germany.

Shortest Blitz Road

The Allies in driving by way of the Sedan gap have chosen the blitz way toward one of the shortest routes into Germany. By so doing, they have simultaneously cut off the chief German escape route to the fatherland, leaving the only route through Belgium.

Here again, boldness and audacity are apparent because the thrust to Sedan, which was made in a 50-mile push from the vicinity of Rheims, was kept a close secret.

It is possible, if the Allies are able to maintain their momentum northeastward, that they will roll through Liege and reach the German frontier in the vicinity of Aachen. This could dangerously flank the whole of the German fixed defensive positions, since the Siegfried Line is not believed to exhibit strength in depth along the frontiers of Holland and Belgium.

There is continual evidence of the big rewards of the war of movement and the strategy of bypassing fortifications.

Troops pushing northward are sweeping around the fortifications in Pas-de-Calais where the Germans prepared successive traps against Allied invasion landings. Now guns pointing seaward have been abandoned without firing a shot. A similar story may soon relate the doom of the Siegfried and Maginot Lines—out-guessed, outflanked, out-moded.

Obstacles Ahead

There is still a necessity of driving through highly built-up Belgium, still a threat that the Germans will blow up Dutch dykes and let in seawater, still the necessity of dealing with Nazi troops which Hitler may pull out of Norway by way of the lowlands. But these possibilities inherent in the present disorganization and the fruits of tactics of hitting hard to keep the enemy continuously off balance foretell failure for German attempts to reorganize defences anywhere short of the homeland.

The imminence of a Belgium sweep is shown by the fact that a Belgian military mission has been formed and accredited to the commander in chief here. This mission, which includes a civil affairs branch, will be attached to Allied units and civil affairs officers will act as intermediaries between the Belgian Government and local Belgian authorities.

The full story of the German rout was told by stupendous figures given in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's report last night. When the enemy loses 400,000 men, half of these prisoners, 1,300 tanks, and 3,500 planes and destruction of 20 infantry divisions, five panzers with 12 more infantry divisions and six panzers seriously mauled, it is no wonder a high officer declared today, "The German army is split wide open."

Poling Finds War Chaplains Set Pattern for Church Unity

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 1 (AP)—American front-line chaplains are more highly regarded by their commanding officers and men than ever before, Dr. Daniel A. Poling said Aug. 30, and are creating a great opportunity for churches of all faiths when the war is over.

Dr. Poling is World President of the Christian Endeavor and Editor in Chief of the Christian Herald. He has concluded a world-wide tour of war fronts on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches.

He said in an interview he found the chaplains of this war to be largely career men—"chaplains who served in the first war and remained in the Army."

"In the Pacific," he added, "I found the finest and most complete setup of chaplains. I visited fine altars under jungle palms, on the edge of defense perimeters. I found the largest chapel of any theater on Emirau Island."

"I visited 534 chaplains of three faiths, and watched the men throng to their chapels in such great numbers that they overflowed four deep outside.

"Out here, religion does not follow established patterns. Ministers, priests, and rabbis preach from the same altars. There is great unity of purpose.

"Whatever differences there may be at home, the churches must maintain the spirit of this unity. I believe this unity can be continued without sacrificing a single worthy loyalty. But that's a job for the home church.

"It will be a tragedy for the churches if 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 returning men fail to find the equivalent of what they found out here."

Revolt in Balkans Puts End To Hitler's Empire Scheme

Continued from Page 1

tyrants, and Greek revolts are reported from the Greek islands where it is said German troops are completely in despair and demoralized.

Today, however, all eyes remain on Bulgaria, especially Bulgaria's peace envoy, Stoicho Moshanov, who passed via here today to Ankara, and is thought that after talks with the British Ambassador he will journey to Cairo where the final Bulgarian peace will be signed.

Reports from Sofia reaching here indicate that Bulgaria, having learned that one can't bargain with the United Nations, now is resigned to giving up Macedonia and Thrace and that peace can be expected in the coming days.

At the same time the Bagrianov Government and regency lost sympathy by their delaying tactics and resigned.

Indeed, latest reports indicate that the Bulgarians are already withdrawing troops from occupied territories and most Germans have already left the country.

Undoubtedly the bulk of the Bulgarian peasants want peace at any price and unless the Government had acceded there would have been an internal revolution.

Less encouraging news arrives from Budapest where Regent Admiral Horthy still clings to the old-fashioned delusions. The new Hungarian Cabinet is composed mostly of the military. It indicates that Hungary has not learned its lesson.

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Truman: Don't Change Presidents in Midstream

LAMAR, Mo., Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman last night accepted the Democratic nomination for Vice-President in a colorful ceremony at his birthplace here in a speech warning the nation against choosing for President "a man who lacks experience."

The Missouri Senator, named last month at Chicago as President Roosevelt's running mate in the November elections, devoted almost his entire 18-minute speech to praise of the Chief Executive, declared that the nation in its efforts to make a permanent peace was "very definitely in midstream," and cautioned against entrusting "the negotiation of the peace of the world to those who are not familiar with world affairs."

Without mentioning the Republican Party or ticket by name, Senator Truman told an estimated 12,000 persons in this small near-Ozark village where he lived briefly in infancy that "we cannot expect any man not wholly experienced in national and international affairs to readily learn the views, objectives and inner thoughts of such divergent personalities as those dominant leaders who have guided the destinies of our courageous Allies."

No Time to Learn

"There will be no time to learn," Senator Truman said, "and mistakes once made cannot be unmade. Our President has worked with these men during these trying years. He talks their language—the language of nations. He knows the reasons which govern their decisions. Just as he respects them and their opinions, so do they respect him. At no time in our history had a President possessed such knowledge of foreign leaders and their problems."

"The welfare of this nation and its future, as well as the peace of the whole world, depends upon your decision on Nov. 7," he continued. "You can't afford to take a chance. You should indorse tried and experienced leadership—you should re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States."

Responding to a notification speech by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Senator Truman expressed his appreciation, then opened his campaign by launching immediately into "a statement concerning the critical times that lie ahead."

"Victory is now in sight," he said. "When victory is won, government must provide for our returning veterans and our war workers an assurance that their sacrifices were not in vain; that they will return to a country worth fighting for; that they will have an opportunity to earn a good living; and that the same humane principles and policies for the protection of the average man and woman carried out under Franklin D. Roosevelt for the past 12 years will be continued under his leadership.

Victory But Beginning

"In the struggle to rid the world of the enemies of democracy, the firing of the last shot on the battlefield marks but a beginning. Military victory over Germany is but a step. Military victory over Japan, though it may follow with all possible speed, will be but the completion of one turn in a long road.

"War has taught us that, whether we like it or not, we cannot build a wall of isolation around the United States. Our very existence depends upon the establishment and maintenance of a sound and just peace throughout the world.

"If you ask the historian why we failed to bring about a lasting peace after World War I, he will answer 'a partisan struggle for political power.' We have another historical parallel today. Make no mistake about the fact that once again we also have among us a group of isolationists as determined, as bitter, and as dangerous as the band who set themselves against the League of Nations and gave to Wilson's peace in 1920 a stab in the back."

Senator Truman continued that the peace already was partly made, that it was being made at Casablanca, Moscow, Quebec, Cairo, and Teheran, that "peace was a continuing process, already years under way, still years in prospect."

Nation in Midstream

"We are, in our efforts to make this peace, very definitely in midstream," he said.

But winning the war and concluding the peace was only part of the task ahead, the Senator said. "We must also re-establish our own domestic economy."

With reference to wartime plants, the candidate said "the Administration proposes to see to it that these plants are sold or leased on fair terms to those who will use them to manufacture consumer goods, and to create employment for our fighting men and our men and women war workers. . . . We shall combine full employment with an even higher standard of living. By utilizing new methods and products discovered during the war, and by encouraging further research and invention, we shall insure the position of the United States as a leader of world progress."

"I am confident that the people of the United States, and I know that the people of my home State of Missouri, may be trusted in this vital hour, to choose their President from a standpoint of proven experience and qualification. They will not choose for President, by political chance, a man who lacks experience."

Connally Forecast

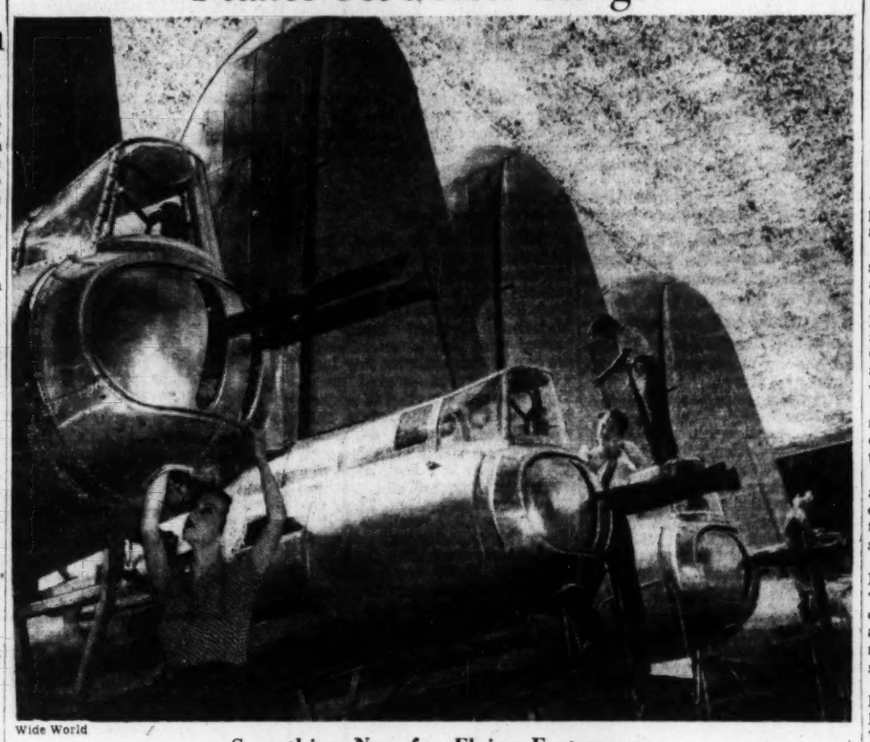
LAMAR, Mo., Sept. 1 (AP) — Asserting that the American people will not "cashier" President Roosevelt "on the field of battle" or summon him from the council table of peace, Senator Tom Connally predicted last night the election of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket in November.

In a speech formally notifying Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri of his nomination by the Democratic National Convention as President Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate, the big, white-haired Texas Senator declared:

"The American people will not cashier the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy on the field of battle. The people of the United States will not summon the President of the United States away from the council table where, with our Allies, is being erected a world organization to preserve the peace and to chain aggressors. . . ."

Senator Connally told Senator Truman in a ceremony at his birthplace here, that his nomination was prompted by "long service as a Democrat of unblemished integrity" and his "rugged honesty and courage."

Planes Get a New 'Stinger'



Wide World

Something New for Flying Fortresses

Bad news for the Axis are the new stinger tails being made for the Flying Fortresses at the Douglas Aircraft plant at Long Beach, Calif. The stinger tails carry two .50-caliber guns, are armored with battleship plate, and have additional head room and vision.

House Leaves Postwar Jobs For Unemployed to States

Continued from Page 1

vate enterprise rather than federal mobilization of public works and continued controls.

Its underlying philosophy rests squarely on the desire for immediate Treasury economy now, rather than on the Keynesian thesis that true economy depends on sustaining mass purchasing power.

The congressional action reveals a powerful national trend, all the more significant in that it is taken in defiance of the joint demand of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and Rail Brotherhoods right on the eve of a presidential election.

The House action, supporting and confirming the earlier Senate vote, in rejecting the "liberal" Kilgore bill for the "conservative" George Bill, represents a major decision as to how to handle the greatest problem of economic readjustment in American history.

One school of economic thought, with support from the Administration, has argued that the crisis can only be bridged by centralized national action. But Congress has determined to turn the matter back to the states.

Public Works Subordinated

The theory of a big public works reserve, organized by the Federal Government, is given a subordinate position in this determination to get away from national supervision. One speaker estimated that plans for only about $180,000,000 of public works which could be got under way within 60 days are ready, although $3,600,000,000 are under contemplation.

The prospective size of the problem is not minimized by either side. It is the solution that is different.

The nation is at present producing goods at the rate of about $180,000,000,000 annually. All workers are employed. This achievement is possible only because the Government is buying $90,000,000,000 of the production for war.

Who will fill that void when the Government stops buying? asked Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California. Only increased consumer buying by the public, he answered. Mr. Voorhis argued mass purchasing power should be encouraged by worker-security through liberal Federal unemployment assistance.

Weary of Central Control

But the great mass of House sentiment opposed.

Weary of Federal planning and control, the House has revolted. It insists that the whole matter be passed back to the States, even at the expense of certain large groups not covered, with Washington merely guaranteeing provisions of existing state unemployment insurance machinery.

The Senate is expected to insist that some of these excluded classes be included.

But there is nothing in previous Senate action to suggest that it differs basically from the House on philosophy.

The House "liberal" group was out-voted and out-generaled yesterday. It did not even succeed in pinning its opponents down to a record vote, on which voters might act in the election. The result yesterday was taken without rollcalls.

By a teller or non-rollcall vote of 188 to 54, the effort to substitute the labor-sponsored Dingell bill for the Doughton measure was defeated.

The recommendation by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, that state unemployment compensation payments be not less than $20 a week, for a maximum of 26 weeks, was rejected by the House in the same way, 113 to 41.

In effect this means that the House bill, like the Senate George bill, continues 48 state separate employment systems without uniformity, and workers' unemployment compensation will vary with the State in which they have been employed.

Democrats Hit Isolationism In Campaign

Continued from Page 1

goes, events themselves will continue to emphasize the international aspect, and the big problem of tying up a successful world peace, in which American leadership may play a decisive role.

Political correspondents here still are in doubt as to the relative appeal of these rival approaches upon the American voter at the present time. Most cautious observers are reserving judgment, conceding this is an unusual year, and big imponderables are involved.

Normally, the big independent nonparty vote swings to one side or another and decides the election.

Senator Truman obviously was appealing to that vote when he couched his address in a nonmilitant sales talk, that eschewed personalities.

He recalled the defeat of the League of Nations in 1920 through "partisanship," attacked present-day "isolationists and their press," and recited Mr. Roosevelt's international leadership and the opposition to it.

He cited Selective Service and Lend-Lease among others, which Republicans opposed in Congress. These and other Republican vote records are apt to be cited by Democrats again and again.

Outcome of the election may depend on whether Democrats can hold attention on foreign affairs, or whether Governor Dewey is able to convince the mass of independent voters that he is as capable and as determined to work for international peace machinery as the President.

Greater Relief for Greeks Awaits Country's Liberation

Continued from Page 1

Greece no significant resources which the enemy needs. Since Germany had no interest in keeping Greek civilians alive, the provision of relief to Greek civilians has not relieved the Germans of a burden they would otherwise carry, it has been argued.

The Greek relief program, originally organized by the Swedish Government under the auspices of the Mixed Commission of the International Red Cross, is now conducted in Greece by a Swedish-Swiss relief commission.

According to the United States Foreign Economic Administration, the works has proceeded on an increasing scale despite "serious difficulties arising both from physical circumstances and from reasons associated with the occupation of the country."

General conditions agreed to by the British and American Governments on one side and the German and Italian Governments on the other for operation of Greek relief are as follows:

The Swedish-Swiss Relief Commission exercises direct control over the distribution of all relief foodstuffs.

The imported foodstuffs, as well as foodstuffs originating in Greece, are used solely for the Greek population and any local foodstuffs consumed by the armed forces of the occupying powers must be replaced by equivalent imports.

The Commission may approve the export of any surplus Greek foodstuffs in exchange for foodstuffs of other kinds.

An original fleet of eight ships carrying food to Greeks has been enlarged to 15, 12 of which are now on the trans-Atlantic run.

In addition to wheat, shipments include pulse, fish products, milk, rice, and other food supplies. There have also been regular shipments of medical supplies, and occasional shipments of clothing to meet special needs.

In Greek cities, food distribution is through the grocers, but in the provinces mostly through canteens.

WMC Relieves Five Areas In Labor Shortage Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five areas including Hartford, Conn., were taken out of the acute labor shortage classification (Group 1) by the War Manpower Commission today because the manpower situation has improved so that essential war production is no longer endangered.

The other areas transferred from Group 1 to Group 2 were Newport, R. I.; Portland, Biddeford, Sanford, Maine; Hastings, Neb., and Eureka, Calif.

Four areas, however, were labeled "acute" and placed in Group 1. They were Pontiac, Mich.; Marion, Ind.; Freeport, Ill., and Joliet, Ill.

Manpower shortages in those four areas are expected to increase, the WMC said. Previous recruitment efforts have failed to produce the required workers and vital production is lagging, the agency declared.

Net result of the changes was a decrease in the number of Group 1 areas from 69 to 68 effective Sept. 1. War contracts generally are withheld from Group 1 areas.

Group 2 areas, numbering 122 in the new classifications, are areas in which there are labor shortages, but not presently endangering essential production. Such areas also are defined as those which are approaching a balanced demand-supply situation.

Transfer of the five areas out of Group 1 and into Group 2 is "due, in a measure, to production adjustments.",

Tucson, Ariz., was shifted from Group 2 to Group 3, meaning that labor supply substantially balances or exceeds the demand for essential production.

Transferred from Group 3 to Group 2, meaning the labor supply has tightened, were: Appleton, La Crosse, Oshkosh, and Wausau, Wis.; Flint, Mich.; and Omaha, Neb.; Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Five areas were moved from Group 3 to Group 4, indicating a very substantial labor surplus is developing. They were: Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Kingsport, Bristol, Tenn., and Newton, Iowa.

Lilliputian 'Super' Electrical Plants Designed for Biggest U. S. Bombers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1—America's biggest bombers soon will be flying on their missions with electrical energy for their various apparatus supplied by small generators with prodigious capacity.

These Lilliputian superpower plants weigh only 85 pounds yet they will supply enough electricity to do the equivalent work of 500 husky men, it was reported here today in a paper presented before the Pacific coast meeting of the American Association of Electrical Engineers.

H. E. Keneipp and C. G. Veinott, Westinghouse engineers who presented the joint paper, stated these alternating-current generators — or alternators as they are called by aircraft electrical engineers—operate at higher speeds and, therefore, produce more power for each pound of weight than the commonly-used low-speed, direct-current types. The paper said that these alternators had passed stringent tests in the Lima, Ohio, works of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The possibility was cited in the paper of directly connecting a series of these motors, one to each engine in a multiengined plane, to provide propulsion instead of the conventional internal combustion engines. The power plants perform efficiently the task of supplying at normal or stratospheric altitudes the power for hundreds of electrical mechanisms on modern large craft.

One hurdle that must be crossed, the paper pointed out, before the motors' use as propulsion for airplanes may be considered, is the lack of a constant speed drive from an airplane's motors to provide a suitable unvarying flow of electrical power. The main engines of an airplane, it was pointed out, operate over a wide range of speed.

Work toward development of a satisfactory main engine drive system is progressing, however, and it is anticipated that the problem will be solved, the paper stated. Until then, it is indicated that small auxiliary engines can be used to drive the alternators.

The alternators spin at a speed of 6,000 revolutions a minute to produce 208-volt power, the paper continued. They operate safely at high temperatures, the paper explained, through a system of blast cooling. This literally scoops up the air as the plane speeds ahead and pipes it all over the parts which tend to heat. The alternator is only 18 inches long and nine inches in diameter.

Milwaukee High School Boys Win Chance to Keep Job and Study Too

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1 (AP) —The choice has been made easy for Milwaukee high school boys torn between a desire to go back to school or to continue working.

A "Victory Shift" at the vast Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant will enable them to do both.

When high schools reopen next week, hundreds of 'teen agers won't have to give up their summer jobs. They'll be able to carry a full classroom schedule and devote four after-school hours to vital war jobs on the "Victory Shift" operating from 4:20 to 8:20 p. m.

Only those students who demonstrate they can maintain satisfactory scholastic averages will be permitted to work. If their grades drop, they'll get a polite note advising them to devote full time to study. Before they are hired, permission of both school authorities and parents must be given.

The plan is the outgrowth of Allis-Chalmers' summer work program started a year ago because of the manpower shortage. The firm found youths between 16 and 18 years of age willing and ambitious. But Walter Geist, President, and school officials were conscious of a responsibility to see that each boy continued his education, if possible.

Said Fred Ziegenhagen, Vice-Principal of Boys' Technical High School:

"The chance to earn money for future education and to attend school at the same time is important to many boys, no matter what their plans may be for the future."

Application blanks passed out among the 1,000 'teen agers at the Allis-Chalmers plant admonished the youths to return to school. Plant officials said more than one third expressed a desire to work the "Victory Shift."

Author of Grizzly Book Files Plagiarism Suit

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1 (AP)—A plagiarism suit was filed in Federal District Court Aug. 3 against Rutherford Montgomery, author of "Big Brownie," a Literary Guild book-of-the month selection for May, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, as a member of the Guild's Selection Committee, was named as one of the defendants.

Filed by John M. Holzworth, the action, asked the court to halt sales of the book and order an accounting of profits.

Mr. Holzworth, who said he worked in Alaska for eight years under the U. S. Biological Survey and the National Museum in Washington, charged in his complaint that the book's plots and incidents copied his "Twin Grizzlies of the Admiralty Island," published in 1932 by J. B. Lippincott & Sons. Both books deal with Alaska bears.

Mr. Holzworth also named Henry Holt & Co., publishers; The Literary Guild, and the J. K. Gill Company, a Portland book store, as defendants.

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Lublin Victims' Property Fills 'Department Store'

The grim story of the Nazi "extermination camp" of Majdanek, where thousands of innocent persons, Jewish, Polish, and others, have been systematically liquidated, is confirmed by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent, who writes from Lublin, close to the scene of the atrocities.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland, Sept. 1—In Chopin Street—what grim irony that Poland's foremost composer should be mixed up with this—in an unfinished five-story building of the Lublin Action Catholique, is one of the world's largest department stores.

The departments are labeled, "Herrenschuhe," "Damenschuhe," that is, gentlemen's and ladies' shoes, "Krawatten," that is, neckties, and dozens of others.

In one room thousands of safety razors are piled up, next to them are thousands of penknives, in another room are mountains of darning and knitting wool and thousands of reels of cotton yarn.

Frocks Displayed

Next one comes to a gallery of women's frocks, dresses, costumes, and blouses, and there even is a toy department with Teddy bears, pink celluloid dolls, marbles, domino sets, ladders, and jigsaw puzzles. A little farther along are school children's articles: Notebooks, penholders, and India rubbers.

The Chopin Street warehouse was part of that gigantic industry—the Majdanek "extermination camp."

In the camp itself I saw an enormous wooden barrack piled almost to the ceiling with footwear: Here were Russian Army boots, tiny children's shoes, smart women's bedroom slippers, but mostly ordinary boots and shoes, most of them badly worn out.

In that place alone, there were 85,000 pairs of shoes and boots. In the Chopin Street warehouse there is now only a fraction of the actual output of Majdanek camp. In 1944 alone, 18 railway carloads of "consumers' goods" were sent from there to Germany. All these objects are possessions of people who were systematically murdered at the Majdanek "extermination camp."

Atrocities Probed

The mixed Russo-Polish commission inquiring into Majdanek atrocities estimates fully 1,500,000 people, men, women, and children, exterminated there.

It was further estimated that about one half of the victims of Majdanek were Jews, a large proportion from Germany, Austria, and western Europe. The other half were Polish civiliang, Russian war prisoners, and an almost endless variety of people from the whole of Europe. Among the passports the Germans hadn't had time to destroy, there were French, Dutch, Italian, Czech, Greek, Norwegian and a variety of others. Gypsies also were exterminated here.

Victims Gassed

There were those who, like Austrian and German Jews and especially well-to-do Jews, were told they could settle peacefully in Poland. They took all their possessions with them and their children. They then were driven into Majdanek, looking from the barbed wire like harmless workers in a settlement with tidy large wooden barracks painted green. They then were invited to undress and wash, and thereupon they were driven into a gas chamber.

There is a whole series of such gas chambers in a harmless-looking barrack marked as a washing and undressing station. Their capacity was 2,000 fatalities a day. When this capacity was not sufficient, people were shot. On Nov. 3 last year, 18,000 were exterminated. At the other end of the camp is a model crematorium of six huge ovens. The crematorium's capacity was about 1,900 a day.

Some victims were executed immediately on arrival. Others were tortured and beaten by SS men, starved for months, during which time they chopped stones, dug trenches, and kept the camp "in order."

Occasionally prisoners were released, particularly a few Poles from Lublin, perhaps through their relatives bribing the corrupt gang of SS criminals.

Gigantic Monstrousness

Even after one has spent a couple of days at Majdanek, seen pits filled with thousands of corpses, seen the crematorium and the house adjoining where the director, Obersturmführer Mussfeld, lived—even after one has seen all this, one finds it hard to take in the gigantic monstrousness of the whole thing.

One cannot help thinking in terms of individuals—the child who owned an American-made Mickey Mouse, now in the Chopin Street warehouse; or the German-Jewish composer Ernst Weil, whose manuscript for Violin Sonata opus 15, is in the junk department in the Chopin Street "store." I saw some SS men captured by the Russians. Except for one of them, they seemed like ordinary persons until they began to talk.

When a question was put to one of them, "You killed Frenchmen?" "Jawohl!" "Belgians?" "Jawohl!" It was the same snappy "Jawohl!" every time. "Children too?" Again it was the same "Jawohl!"

Then somebody asked, "Have you any children?" Whereupon he said proudly, "I have five children." Obviously he was completely unaware of any connection between the two questions.

Majdanek is not unique. As the war continues, we shall find more and more such camps, such as Oswiftim Camp near Krakow, purely Polish, whereof every Pole speaks with a shudder. Hundreds of thousands of Germans are directly concerned in these horrors.

Trojan Horse Within Reich: Foreign Workers Await 'Day'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The vast army of foreign workers inside Germany is getting ready to strike.

Reports of daring, though small-scale, actions in places as far apart as Bremen, Munich, Buchenwald, and Linz indicate plainly what will be in store for the Germans when the foe within their fortress rises.

The RAF attack of Aug. 19 on Bremen provided the foreign workers in that city with an opportunity of carrying out systematic and extensive sabotage. As soon as the bombs started falling, the sabotage squads went to work. They wrecked street hydrants, slashed hoses, and demolished telephone lines. Bremen's fire-fighting apparatus was so seriously crippled that the city suffered worse damage than in any previous air attack.

Nazi Bosses Lost

Action of a different sort took place in Munich during the heavy air attack of July 31. It now has become known that no fewer than 145 high-ranking party officials perished in that raid, a number far in excess of the usual loss ratio among the Nazi bosses. It is almost certain that a considerable portion of those allegedly accidental fatalities should be credited to foreign workers, who probably made common cause with members of the German Underground.

Even more daring was the exploit of foreign laborers engaged in the construction of a concentration camp at Fingerleiten in upper Austria. They attacked and overwhelmed the guards and liberated the first batch of several hundred political prisoners arriving in the camp.

On. Aug. 24, Allied planes bombed the workshops at the notorious concentration camp of Buchenwald, near Weimar. Incidentally, their bombs smashed some 200 yards of the camp wall to pieces. Three hundred and twenty-six of the prisoners escaped, among them 46 Frenchmen. Despite a thorough combing of the near-by foreign-labor camps at Gotha, Ilmenau, and Eisenach, only four of the fugitives have been recaptured so far.

Gestapo Fails

The German authorities feel sure that the foreign workers have succeeded in building up a widespread and efficient organization by means of which thousands of persons, most of them army deserters, either have been hidden or smuggled out of Germany in past months. Until now, the Gestapo has been unable to track down the organization.

This "Underground Railway," however, is but a minor feature compared to the task for which the 7,000,000 foreign workers in the Reich prepare.

Since the middle of August, the foreign-language services of BBC have been transmitting messages warning the slave laborers that the hour of the final battle is drawing near.

The Belgian workers, for instance, were told that each of them "must be ready to respond to the word of command" when given by his responsible leader. They were assured that "the condition of Germany when it is fighting its last battle" is such that there would be no question of failure "on the part of millions of deportees rising en masse, strongly united, and unanimous in their determination to strike down their oppressors."

The Nazis know that the Trojan horse in their midst is beginning to stir. They know it not only from the foreign radiocasts to which they themselves listen.

Sabotage in German factories has grown in scope and boldness in recent months. Neutrals who arrived in Spain after the Allied invasion of France said that a wave of desertions among foreign workers had compelled many factories to close. They described the German population as "horrified" by the suddenly displayed "arrogance" of their labor slaves.

Ever since last spring, German complaints about a "foreign Partisan army roaming through the Reich almost at will" have been mounting. Some observers estimate that as many as 50,000 escaped war prisoners and foreign workers are hiding in the German forests and the demolished and abandoned districts of such cities as Hamburg, Hannover, Brunswick, and Leipzig. They emerge from their shelters at night and, working in small groups, terrorize the population of country villages and small towns.

The police, depleted by inductions into the army, is unable to cope with this threat. Last year Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler ordered town and county guards organized in all German provinces which, however, proved no more efficient than the police.

Two months ago, special SS battalions of mixed nationality were set up for the purpose of supervising the foreign workers. By this move, which was disclosed in Essener Nationalzeitung, foreigners were admitted into the Reich's security forces.

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Union Change Does Not Alter Shop Contract

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board doctrine that it will not relieve an employer of a union shop to which he voluntarily agreed is applicable even though his employees change unions.

The Board, reversing its Detroit Regional Board, announced this ruling yesterday in a case involving Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, and the United Coke, Gas and Chemical Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, bargaining agent for more than 1,800 employees.

The employees struck at the plant several months ago after the Regional Board refused to order a union shop contract and allowed only a maintenance of membership clause.

The company, maker of pharmaceuticals; signed a union shop contract in 1941 when the employees were represented by District 50 of the United Mine Workers. In 1943 the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union was certified as the bargaining agent. The union leaders argued that when the 1941 contract was signed the United Mine Workers was a C. I. O. union and that the same employees merely switched to another C. I. O. union after the U. M. W. quit the C. I. O. and became independent.

The NWLB order requires that every employee who was a member of the District 50 union shall become a member of its successor. It also directed that every employee who became a member of the union after the date of the directive order (July 21) must maintain membership as a condition of employment, and any employee hired after the date of the directive must become a member within 30 days of employment.

The Board specified that the union shop is to apply to employees who were required to become members of the union under the old contract even though they had not done so. Industry members dissented.

The Regional Board's denial of a wage increase was upheld by the National Board, with labor members dissenting. The Board, reserved the right to review its order after six months.

The decision exempts from the requirement to join the union those employees who were hired between Aug. 12, 1943, when the old contract expired, and July 21, 1944, the effective date of the NWLB order.

Tournament Time

Tennis Matches Are Popular in New England

Many golf and tennis tournaments are scheduled in Massachusetts during fall vacation days | Above is shown a typical setting for such a match at Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, on Cape Cod.

New England Resort Hotels Extend Fall Vacation Season

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from various New England resort centers indicate that there will be no letdown in vacation activities throughout September. A decade or so ago it might have been different. For "in those days" it was a custom, almost a tradition, to put on the wood shutters and close inn and hotel doors right after Labor Day.

Not so this year. Near-capacity houses are in the making for all of September and well on into the colorful month of October. Many persons were unable to obtain accommodations during the peak months of July and August, and September has become the "overflow" month. Thousands of vacationists already have begun to move into New England resort areas for holidays ranging from one to three weeks.

This all means that the hotel and resort operators are extending and adding to their recreational activities. On Cape Cod several of the leading resorts have scheduled sailing regattas, tennis, and golf tournaments. Horseback riding is a sport that carries on well into the autumn months and is among the favorite pastimes of New England visitors.

A few of the larger hotels such as the Mount Washington in Bretton Woods, N. H., will close right after Labor Day.

Hotel and inn keepers, flushed with one of the biggest seasons in many a year, now are preparing for the winter months when thousands of skiing fans invade New England's mountain snow resorts.

While a number of the more popular resort centers may put up "no room" signs, it is expected that those who have chosen September and the autumn and winter months for their holidays will be able to find accommodations without too much difficulty.

Inn Returned to Owners

Another southern hotel, the Sedgefield Inn at Greensboro, N. C., has been returned to its owners after having been occupied by the United States Army Air Forces Technical Command for the last two years. It has been entirely renovated, redecorated, and refurnished and is now open to civilian guests. Owners of Sedgefield Inn are planning several tournaments for September, October, and November on its famous 18-hole championship golf course.

Postwar Lure

Eastern Canada's National Historic Parks are expected to lure thousands of Americans to the playgrounds of the Dominion. Notable among the spots which many United States tourists will visit are the Museum and Excavated Ruins of Louisbourg Fortress and the reconstructed old Port Royal Habitation in Nova Scotia.

Situated on the Island of Cape Breton, Louisbourg National Historic Park is one of the most noted historical places on the North American continent. With Battery Island, it contains 340 acres and played an important part in the war with England and France in 1744. It was captured by New England volunteers in 1745 and later returned to France, only to play an important part in the Seven Years' War of 1755.

Old Port Royal linked many first events in both Canadian and American history. It was originally built in 1605 by the explorers Champlain and De Monts. Destroyed by invading English forces from Virginia in 1613, Nova Scotia has carried out restoration work in the most precise detail.

Postwar Influx to Americas To Depend on Available Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 1—New homes in South America, particularly in Argentina, for millions of Europeans after the war are already being considered here on the assumption that the New World will offer a welcome change from the scenes of destruction and turmoil.

Indeed, the leading statesmen of the United Nations, including President Roosevelt and Dr. Edward Beneš of Czechoslovakia, have recognized that world plans have become necessary for the absorption of millions from Europe and for population transfers on a large scale. Lately, the United Nations in conference have established organizations which, among other duties of relief and rehabilitation, will have to tackle these tasks.

It is self-evident that the vast territory of Latin America is one of the best outlets for European refugees and emigrants, if these are permitted to leave the Old World and if the countries of the New World are liberal and co-operative—and, one might add, intelligent. This reasoning applies particularly to Argentina, where anybody with a knowledge of its space and the character of its soil, north and south, can realize that the country is capable of supporting 50,000,000 instead of 13,000,000 inhabitants.

Other countries of this continent may have their "vast open spaces" in sierras, forests and swamps, but Argentina has the land virtually ready for development and production. And it has railways and rivers as communication links with any established settlements.

What is the main problem, then, for Argentina? This country undoubtedly will end the war in a stronger financial position, although faced with a labor deficiency. First of all, there must be a complete revision—is it too much to say suppression?—of the rules governing immigration. Argentina can only progress and prosper as it should if the empty spaces are populated, but this revision of immigration regulations may not be the immediate main problem.

It is not without significance that responsible voices are being raised—even within the army councils and including Vice-President Juan D. Perón—For the breaking up of the huge estates. It would be misleading to suggest that a definite land-dividing policy has been evolved, but perhaps for the first time in Argentina opinions are being expressed and published to the effect that the huge estates, in the hands of the few, have not been yielding sufficient production. It is well known among Argentines that a first-class European settler must be given a chance to become a land-owner, to farm for his own account.

Much of Argentine territory is held, practically unworked, by very few individuals. Colonel Perón has warned the "few" will not be left unmolested unless they work all their land. Encouraged by this attitude of the Vice-President, others are demanding the creation of some machinery whereby owners are forced to cut up their estates or be forced out of eixstence.

It is seen as ridiculous that the country should be held back because of so called vested interests. There are leagues and leagues of excellent land in the country which are not worked as they should and could be worked. Other Latin American countries may not have the ready land available in Argentina, but there must be many hundreds of thousands of acres suitable in, say, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, but which have been fenced off on the haciendas and plantations of the few.

The problem of the few persons holding the many acres of tillable soil is a common continental problem, at least south of Panama. Its solution is likely to be one of the first demands on Latin postwar statesmanship and, probably, will have to precede any large-scale migratory movement to these lands. Equity in compensation will have to be combined with careful economic planning to elude social and political entanglements and to make any solution enduring. A tranquil and harmonious national front must be presented to the outside world. Otherwise the European migratory stream will not care to flow this way.

Archduke Otto Visits Mother at Royalston

ROYALSTON, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Archduke Otto of Austria has arrived to spend a few days at the summer home of his mother, the former Empress Zita, before she leaves for her winter residence near Quebec this week end.

The former Empress has leased the home of the Calvin Bullocks here for the past three summers.

The Archduke, pretender to the nonexistent Austrian throne, has been staying in Washington.

1,607,366 Men Now Out of U. S. Armed Services

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Principally through discharges, United States armed services have lost 1,607,366 officers and enlisted personnel since the war started.

The Navy reported today that separations from the naval service—including the Marines and Coast Guard—since Dec. 7, 1941, total 328,366 officers and enlisted personnel.

Previously the Army had announced that its separations totaled 1,279,000 officers and men, of whom 967,000 were discharged, 74,000 are casualties either from battle wounds or natural causes, 72,000 are listed as prisoners or are missing, and "other separations" total 166,000.

Discharges from the naval service likewise make up the greater part of the total seperations, numbering 254,831 officers and men in the Navy and Marines. Coast Guard figures were not available. In addition, names stricken from the lists of the naval service include 23,544 killed in action, 4,466 listed as prisoners of war, and 9,642 missing in action.

There was no breakdown available of the reasons for the separation of the remaining 35,883, but this figure would include fatalities from miscellaneous causes.

Depth of Atlantic Ocean

At a point near Puerto Rico the Atlantic Ocean reaches a depth of 44,000 feet.

Proposed Water Treaty With Mexico Held Unjust

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California still objects to the State Department's pending water treaty with Mexico. The treaty would give Mexico Colorado River water which this State says North America is going to need in years ahead, and, furthermore, it calls for developments which California considers both dangerous and unjust.

These are the admittedly special views of the State that has spent most in utilizing the Colorado's water and power resources, and they are being urged with vigor. California's Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, calls on citizens to do all they properly can to keep the United States Senate from ratifying the treaty.

Besides the provision to give Mexico twice as much water as it now gets from the Colorado—but just one half of what it has long asked for—the treaty's chiefly objectionable features in the California view are the administrative setup it provides for and the dam which it says must be built across the Colorado below the Mexican border.

This dam, calculated to raise the river's water level to the high surrounding country needing irrigation, constitutes a permanent flood menace to the southern parts of Arizona and California, says W. P. Whitsett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. He indicates that it calls up the ghost of early Imperial Valley development days, when temporary weirs across the river raised the Colorado during drought but also inundated vast farmlands. At present, any such structure is forbidden by treaty and by a court order obtained by Arizona interests.

As for the International Boundary and Water Commission which the pending new treaty calls for, Mr. Kenny calls it "an attempt to establish an agency with perpetual and unprecedented administrative, judicial, and regulatory powers with no congressional controls." He adds: "It behooves all citizens interested in the preservation of American institutions, and the checks, balances, and controls that have characterized the development of our form of government, particularly the right of judicial review, to scrutinize the pending treaty and to do all that may properly be done to defeat its ratification."

The treaty, of course, concerns more than the Colorado. It provides Texas a settled allotment of Rio Grande waters, which originate both in the United States and Mexico, and contemplates the international sharing of the little Tijuana. Its terms appear satisfactory to Texas and to five of the seven Colorado Basin states. Nevada, with California, stands against it.

Evidently the terms whereby Mexico guarantees Rio Grande water to Texas and the Colorado states share water with Mexico are considered fair by the treaty farmers as they look at the whole picture, but California from its corner suspects Texas of having gotten the more favorable settlement. Actually, Californians seem to feel they have been left in the dark. Mr. Whitsett says that no official representative of California was ever permitted to become acquainted with the provisions of the treaty at any stage of the State Department's negotiations with Mexico.

Last 'Water Hole'

The vehemence with which the Metropolitan Water District, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and other official California bodies are fighting the treaty can best be appreciated in light of the belief here that the Colorado is Southern California's last "water hole." Southern California, ambitious to grow, wants all the water it can get. It believes the Colorado Basin states should not have prior right to "their" river, beyond furnishing Mexico with the 750,000 acre feet yearly long agreed upon, or sliding-scale allotment for good water years if Mexico prefers that.

One of the authors of the treaty, Dr. Charles A. Timm, Divisional Assistant in the State Department's Division of Mexican Affairs, calls it "a model for future treaties governing international streams." Mr. Kenny contrasts its terms with the Canadian treaty and calls Dr. Timm's statement "a warning that it is not impossible that the Department of State intends to impose upon the Canadian border a perpetual treaty creating a system of national ownership and control, not subject to termination, and entirely devoid of the checks and balances of constitutional development."

Official California spokesmen believe that many who are championing the treaty have not read it thoroughly. At the same time, there are other observers who consider that it points to the possibility—and probability—of the ultimate regional solution harmonizing all the legal, practical, and moral issues of the case; that the Mexican-United States river problem would be no problem at all if looked at from the standpoint of what would be thought were Mexico, rather than the United States, the stronger of the two neighbors.

Healy Making Moves To Leave OWI Position

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—George W. Healy, Jr., head of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information, said recently he's accomplished the first move in "gracefully" getting back home to New Orleans—about Nov. 15, he hopes.

The first accomplishment is that his family already has started South.

On leave as Managing Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Mr. Healy said that when he took the OWI position last January, it was with the understanding that he would serve only about 11 months. He disclaimed any knowledge of who his successor at OWI would be.

Travel Travel

"Every American has a Personal Stake in Post-War Foreign Trade"

Says Hon. Schuyler Otis Bland
Congressman from Virginia,
Chairman House Committee on
Merchant Marine and Fisheries

"Because approximately one-tenth of our total national income will depend on it, every American has a personal stake in our post-war foreign trade. And an American merchant marine, owned by Americans and operating under the American flag, has been demonstrated over and over again to be necessary to promote foreign trade and to protect it against operations prejudicial to the American business man; to help advertise his goods and to keep his trade before the world.

"More than that, as we have had demonstrated to us at such great cost in this war, an American merchant fleet is an absolute necessity for our future defense.

"Today we have the ships, and we have the steamship organizations with their experienced operators and their established foreign offices on our trade routes. We must maintain them, after this war, to promote the world trade so necessary to our prosperity."

Schuyler Otis Bland

Why 5,000,000 post-war jobs depend on foreign trade

When you say "foreign trade" to the average American, you're apt to get a shrug of the shoulders and a remark that America can take it or let it alone.

And yet, in honest ignorance, he will be shrugging away over 5,000,000 post-war jobs.

For our foreign commerce—export and import—in normal times accounts for 10% of our national income. And of the 55,000,000 jobs the U. S. Department of Commerce estimates we must provide for full employment after the war, foreign trade's margin of 10% can account for *more than five million.*

To maintain and expand our foreign trade, after the war, in the friendly competition with

our world neighbors, we must be on our toes—we must have a merchant marine alert to every opportunity to open up new markets for our goods and services.

We all agree with Representative Bland that for future security, and to protect the billions we have invested, we must have a large and efficient merchant fleet after the war.

Moreover, there is an immediately important reason for keeping our merchant fleet alive after the war. If we allow our cargoes to

be carried in foreign vessels—which amounts to a subsidy paid by Americans to foreign ships—we will take away the jobs of thousands of merchant seamen and officers. We will also cancel out the jobs of many thousands of maintenance workers, shipbuilders, mechanics, and artisans of all those myriad things that go into American merchant ships.

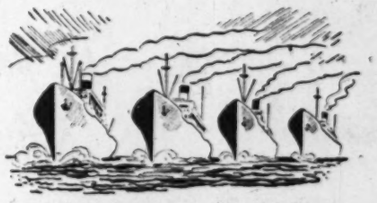
Equality for American shipping

Naturally, America seeks no monopoly of world shipping—merely an active merchant fleet of a size commensurate with our economy . . . a fleet which can operate on a basis of equality with foreign shipping throughout the world, carrying a substantial portion of our goods and bringing us needed raw materials.

Today, the many American steamship companies, operating under the direction of the War Shipping Administration, are setting a record in prompt deliveries of tremendous war cargoes.

These American steamship companies, which have proved their worth and efficiency in typical American fashion, need only the continuing support of the American people to do equally well their part of the job of creating lasting peacetime prosperity.

This support, in the form of encouragement to private shipping enterprise backed by solidly secured government financial aid, is now contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. It is the Bill of Rights of our merchant fleet.



The firm continuance of this wise act of Congress is necessary to the nation if the American Merchant Marine is to play its part, after the war, in obtaining America's fair share of world commerce.

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The Home Forum

Making a Fresh Start

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAKING a fresh start in life is not a matter of place or time. Very frequently, the desire to begin over again arises from the feeling that somehow we seem to have missed grasping life's deeper meaning, including our own relationship to it. And the conviction that personal or business affairs are becoming more and more discordant or unsatisfying gives support to this feeling. What, we may ask, is to be done about the matter? Surely we are entitled to go forward at all times, and to enjoy in ever-increasing measure our divine right to happiness, freedom, and plenty.

For the answer to this query, we need but turn to the words and works of Christ Jesus. Again and again did this great Teacher endeavor to make plain to those who wished to share in the blessing of his ministry, the fact that healing and salvation would be found in the degree that a spiritualized and demonstrable understanding of God was acquired. But to acquire this understanding, he insisted, mortals must be prepared to relinquish material beliefs and evil thinking, which cannot comprehend God, Spirit. In words unparalleled in their scope and emphasis, he declared (John 3:3), "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

* * *

Spiritual renewal, then, is a prerequisite to entrance into the kingdom of God. In other words, in order to bring divine good into our present experience, our thinking needs to undergo a change of base, that it may accept the fact of spiritual reality as constituting the truth in every situation and circumstance. This implies becoming ever more conscious that the real man exists spiritually, not materially. The Master made very clear the absolute necessity of gaining a newborn sense of existence when he added, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit" (John 3:6). That is to say, material thinking is mortal, and its consequences are discord and mortality. Per contra, spiritual thinking is of Spirit, and the fruitage thereof is harmony and immortality. Spiritual understanding is the activity of divine intelligence and wisdom, bringing the loveliness and glory of real being to light.

Thus we see that making a fresh start is not a matter of place or of time. The kind of thinking that has brought about a sense of defeat and despair in one place is very likely, if uncorrected, to bring about the same result in another place. Nor is the human element of time sufficient of itself to improve our experience, since mistakes ignorantly made one day may all unwittingly be repeated the next. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201): "We cannot build safely on false foundations. Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and 'all things are become new.'" Obviously, any mere reshuffling of our thinking on the same old materialistic basis must always prove unavailing.

* * *

Selfishness, personal hostility, impatience, greed, "that which is born of the flesh," can but lead to moral and physical inharmony. On the other hand, in the rebirth of our thinking to conform to the pattern of genuine being, we are laying claim to our God-bestowed heritage of spiritual dominion. Our true selfhood, "that which is born of the Spirit," stands forever as the perfect expression of all that is divinely worthy and desirable. We are our real selves only when, governed by the law of Spirit, we show forth a loving and understanding nature, having patience, compassion, and good will.

"Mortal thought," writes Mrs. Eddy, "must obtain a better basis, get nearer the truth of being, or health will never be universal, and harmony will never become the standard of man" (*ibid.*, p. 553). We can rejoice that "the standard of man," as understood in Christian Science, is a state of universal health and harmony. The attainment of this holy standard is possible here and now as we "get nearer the truth of being" by turning from the old to the new foundation of faith in God and the comprehension of spiritual reality. In this reflection of divine intelligence we are guided safely and surely into a new land of promise and fruition, where the troubles and problems of human existence diminish, and where making a fresh start means going steadily forward in the joy of having been born again of Spirit, eternal Life and good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

In Sincere Speech

NO STYLE can be good that is not sincere. It must be the expression of its author's mind. There are, of course, certain elements of composition which must be mastered as a dancer learns his steps, but the style of the writer, like the grace of the dancer, is only made effective by such mastery; it springs from a deeper source. Initiation into the rules of construction will save us from some gross errors of composition, but it will not make a style. Still less will imitation of another's manner make one. In our day there are many who imitate Macaulay's short sentences, iterations, antitheses, geographical and historical illustrations, and eighteenth-century diction, but who accepts them as Macaulay's? No study of models, no attention to rules, will give the easy turn, the graceful phrase, the simple word, the fervid movement, or the large clearness; a picturesque talent will express itself in concrete images; a genial nature will smile in pleasant turns and innuendoes; a rapid, unhesitating, imperious mind will deliver its quick incisive phrases; a full, deliberating mind will overflow in ample paragraphs laden with the weight of parentheses and qualifying suggestions. The style which is good in one case would be vicious in another. The broken rhythm which increases the energy of one style would ruin the *largo* of another. Both are excellencies where both are natural.

We are always disagreeably impressed by an obvious imitation of the manner of another, because we feel it to be an insincerity, and also because it withdraws our attention from the thing said, to the way of saying it. And here lies the great lesson writers have to learn—namely, that they should think of the immediate purpose of their writing, which is to convey truths and emotions, in symbols and images, intelligible and suggestive. The racket-player keeps his eye on the ball he is to strike, not on the racket with which he strikes. If the writer sees vividly, and will say honestly what he sees, and how he sees it, he may want something of the grace and felicity of other men, but he will have all the strength and felicity with which nature has endowed him. More than that he cannot attain, and he will fall very short of it in snatching at the grace which is another's. . . .

In all sincere speech there is power, not necessarily great power, but as much as the speaker is capable of. Speak for yourself and from yourself, or be silent. It can be of no good that you should tell in your "clever" feeble way what another has already told us with the dynamic energy of conviction. If you can tell us something that your own eyes have seen, your own mind has thought, your own heart has felt, you will have power over us, and all the real power that is possible for you. If what you have seen is trivial, if what you have thought is erroneous, if what you have felt is feeble, it would assuredly be better that you should not speak at all; but if you must insist on speaking, Sincerity will secure the uttermost of power. — From "Principles of Success in Literature," by G. H. LEWES. (Boston: Allyn and Bacon.)

Old Woodlot

From moss-grown stumps,
From logs of long ago,
Green ferns are growing.
Soft under foot,
Old boughs of other years
Nourish the roots today.
Here are wild berries,
Leaves of wintergreen;
Here trees grow tall again,
Where earth,
Remembering the axe no more,
Makes all things new.

DONALD BAILEY

By Courtesy of the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INDIAN PIPES; A DESIGN": *A Photograph by H. B. Kane*

Wise Parting

ON APRIL SECOND, Milner's no longer unreconciled antagonist, General Smuts, wrote to the departing Governor:

"Will you allow me to wish you *bon voyage* now that you are leaving South Africa forever? I am afraid you have not liked us. But I cherish the hope that, as our memories grow mellower, and the nobler features of our respective ideas become clearer, we shall more and more appreciate the contribution of each to the formation of the happier South Africa which is certainly coming, and judge more kindly of each other.

"At any rate it is a consolation to think what is noble in our work will grow to larger issues than we foresaw, and that even our mistakes will be covered up ultimately, not only in merciful oblivion, but also in that unconscious forgiveness which seems to me to be an inherent feature of all historic growth. History writes the word 'reconciliation' over all her quarrels, and will surely write it over the unhappy differences which have agitated us in the past. What is good in our work is not disposed of in the present, but can safely appeal to the ear of the future. Our respective contentions will reach a friendly settlement which no one foresees today."

Here spoke the philosopher Smuts. He was at peace with the man who was Great Britain incarnate. The two antagonists parted, to meet again as friends.—From "Old Master, the Life of Jan Christian Smuts," by RENE KRAUS. (New York: Dutton.)

Touch them not; they are pale flowers of dream,
Loving the dark star-moss, needing no gleam
Of sun or summer for their waxen bloom.
Come softly, then, into the forest room
Where such brief beauty lingers. Come alone,
With quiet heart and light-drawn breath, as one
Who reads old faery legends by the light
Of a half-moon low on the rim of night.
Sprung without root from this enchanted spot—
Walk softly in the forest, touch them not.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

We Meet the Afternoon Train

A FEW DAYS AGO, we walked "up-street" to meet the afternoon train.

Before the automobile was rife, our village periodically became the hub of its small universe, because this railroad station served the people who had summer homes on the near-by south shore of Cape Cod. At train time, the station-yard was abustle with arriving stagecoaches and private carriages, while its platform was a center of social activity where casual acquaintances from afar were renewed and bits of local information exchanged. Then came long years when, to most of us, the only reminder of the railroad was the intermittent hooting of engines at the crossroads, half a mile beyond our house. Now, once again, we are conscious of time-tables.

* * *

We get to the station early, just as our wood-man's truck pulls in at the near end. Emil Niskola chops and hauls wood all winter; saws, splits and delivers it throughout the year, runs a large farm and supports his ever-growing Finnish family. He is at the wheel, the deep, weathered mahogany tan of his face accentuated by his faded blue shirt and again contrasted against his sun-bleached hair. His wife is beside him. One of the boys must be coming home on furlough, for little else would bring out these hard workers at this time of day. We go over to shake hands with Mrs. Niskola, whom we too seldom see, asking which of her four overseas sons is expected. It is Wilho, returning after two years in the Pacific.

"How proud of him you must be," we say.

She replies, quietly: "Wilho, he's a good boy," but her eyes are prideful. There is less control in the excited faces of the three blonde little girls who have tumbled out of the back of the truck to stand in a row at the edge of the platform, tightly clutching hands as they expectantly face down the tracks.

* * *

We meet Dr. Crocker, tall and professional in white flannels, with a bulging green Boston bag under his arms. He is a Latin scholar, addicted to detective stories. Sometimes we see him swinging by our house in long, easy strides, on his way back from a four-mile walk to the library in the next village. We ask if it is too hot even for his ambulations, but learn that he has exhausted this latest resource and is now going still farther afield in search of his weekly supply. He smiles: "De gustibus non est disputandum."

A station wagon and a sedan back expertly into the two spaces marked "Taxi." These are now driven by local girls who jump out briskly, calling to the expressman: "Is She on time?"

There, sitting tidily on a bench, is Anna, our one commuter, the colored woman who works at the only town institution in our locality. She has been scrubbing and cleaning all day, but she has a permanent crispness and is as fresh in the late afternoon as when she arrives on the "7 a. m." her diurnally clean apron in her shabby old satchel. Anna beams all over when we say: "Good afternoon." Then comes her invariable, cheery remark: "Good Cape weather we're having." No matter what the day, Anna helps make it seem good.

* * *

The boy who cuts our grass is swinging his legs from his perch on the express truck, already drawn to the exact spot on the platform at which the baggage car will open its doors. This lad's parents came from the Brava Islands, so he has the dark skin and easy lolling grace of his forebears. He has also the importance that has descended upon many American boys, in the absence of their older brothers. We desire to talk business with him and, with native circumlocution, we open conversation by inquiring as to the ownership of a number of bicycles stacked against a post. Manuel removes a grass spear from his mouth and admits that some girls will come in on the train to ride from here to one of the youth hostels down the Cape. Then, having observed the amenities, we suggest that he hasn't been around to mow our lawn for some weeks. This time the spear is not removed; but we deduce, through its impediment, that he *might* help us out in a day or two; he's got a lot of people wanting him. As we are completely at his mercy, we try to blend appreciation with urgency.

Someone says: "There's the train! She's just left the East Sandwich crossing."

We can't hear Her, but the station-master has closed his office and crossed the tracks to take his stand by the heavy gates' crank. Now the platform is fairly alive with excited children and adults. A lone chauffeur in livery looks untimely and incongruous in the midst of laughing girls in shorts.

Here comes the deep boom of the diesel as She rounds the last curve, a mile away. A recalcitrant small boy is importantly pulled back from the edge of the platform by his older sister, whose pigtails fairly bristle with management. One young girl, a thin platinum wedding-ring on her finger, pulls out her pocket mirror for the nth time, anxiously to inspect her makeup. Someone rushes over to the man who carries the mail from the post office, to ask if he'll be willing to "hand in" a letter that was too late for the bags.

* * *

Then there is a sudden near-silence as noiselessly the huge engine pulls Her load, with apparent lack of effort, down the track as smoothly and majestically as a big liner glides to her moorings. There is no jolting, clattering stop, but rather a cessation of movement as She draws abreast of us. The white-capped porters, mountains of luggage behind them, are on the platforms of the front cars. The rear coaches are already spilling out young privates and bluejackets. We see Wilho Niskola, in a corridor window, peering for the first glimpse of his family. The conductor jumps from the steps.

The afternoon train *is* in.

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

Professor Palmer Was at Home

IT WAS WITH real excitement that I jumped out at Boston, found my trunk, and took a hurdy to one of the hotels on Cook's list. A plan of the town was lent me, and I ventured on a short stroll in the hour before dinner. Now the unexpected thing about Boston was that (unlike Canada) it was just what I expected. . . . Boston was obviously a busy town. Labour-saving too. The number of bedrooms was enormous, and the service was managed by a curious scheme to avoid double journeys. I found hung up in my room a list of all that man could reasonably want, and opposite each, the number of pings on the bell that would bring it: 1 ping, the boot-boy; 2 pings, iced water; 3 pings, hot water; and so on up to 15 pings. What the 15 would bring I can't remember—that it was the fire-brigade was a later suggestion of Arthur's. Anyhow I was so alarmed lest I should ping too many or too few that I satisfied all my wants quite quietly by hunting about the hotel. The negro waiters and my fellow guests were very helpful when I needed assistance, especially in finding my way to the various places of interest in the neighbourhood.

My first objective was Boxford, a little village near Salem, to see Professor Palmer, of Harvard, to whom I had an introduction. I had written to say I was coming, and set out early on my first morning by train for Boxford. The station-master greeted me and explained that Mr. Palmer was at work all the morning and couldn't come himself, but had given orders that I was to be driven to his house. Then helping me to a seat in a gig he jumped up and took the reins himself. "But surely," said I, "you are not going to leave your station to look after itself?" "Oh, yes, there won't be another train for a couple of hours." Our way was along a deeply wooded lane that might have been dropped straight out of Devon, but the pine forest that came next was too dark and sinister-looking for anything I had seen at home. . . .

The house was a dream of a place, an old cottage of historical interest (I forget exactly what, for every place around Boston had some bit of history connected with it). Mrs. Palmer was at the open door with arms extended to welcome me. In spite of August weather she had a wood fire "just to add warmth to my greeting," she explained. On the fire was a kettle, and tea was at once made for me, "for I know how English people love tea at any hour." "Well, this is my first *Boston Tea Party*," said I, "and I little thought when I learnt about it at school in what lovely surroundings I should drink tea in Boston." At the midday dinner that soon followed Professor Palmer joined us and between the two of them I learnt a great deal more about education in America than I had gleaned from the Conference. They were not striving to impress me or be uplifting, but were refreshingly critical. Mr. Palmer was a friend of William James, the only human writer on psychology that I had come across. While we were chatting I suddenly remembered the boast of the Bostonians that they were not American. So perfectly English was their accent that I didn't notice it!—From "A London Home in the Nineties," by M. Vivian Hughes. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

The Warning

Vivid against the green
A flaming maple stands,
Half-glimpsed as in a dream.

What flow of sap or reason
Can tell it now in August
Of the ending of a season?

A warning flare of red
It burns upon the hill
Behind the old tool-shed,

As if to tell me now
To be planning for the time
When the hill is under snow.

DAVID B. OWENS

Začínati nově

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZAČÍNATI nově v životě není věcí místa neb času. Touha začíti znova mnohdy povstává z pocitu, že nám nějak unikl hlubší smysl života i náš vztah k němu. A přesvědčení, že osobní neb obchodní záležitosti se stávají stále více nesouladné aneb neuspokojující, posilňuje tento pocit. Můžeme se tázati, co počíti v této věci? Jsme zajisté oprávněni jíti ku předu v každé době a užívati v stále zvětšené míře naše božské právo na štěstí, svobodu a dostatek.

Pro odpověď na tuto otázku potřebujeme se jen obrátiti k slovům a skutkům Krista Ježíše. Opět a opět tento veliký Učitel snažil se učiniti jasný fakt těm, kteří chtěli s ním míti podíl na požehnání jeho přisluhování, že uzdravování a spasení je možno nalézti v té míře, v jaké zduchovnělé a zjevně dokázatelné porozumění Bohu bylo získáno. Stál však na tom, že chtějí-li smrtelníci získati nabýti nově zrozený smysl existence když dodal, "Což se narodilo z těla, tělo jest, a což se narodilo z Ducha, duch jest" (Jan 3:6). To jest, hmotné myšlení je smrtelné a jeho následky jsou nesoulad a smrtelnost. Duchovní myšlení naopak je z Ducha a jeho ovoce je harmonie a nesmrtelnost. Duchovní porozumění je činnost božské inteligence a moudrosti, přinášející krásu a nádheru skutečného bytí na světlo.

Takto vidíme, že začinati nově není věcí místa neb času. Onen druh myšlení, který způsobil pocit porážky a zoufalství v jednom místě zcela možně přinese stejný výsledek jinde, jestliže není opraven. Taky není lidský pojem času sám o sobě schopen zlepšiti naši zkušenost, neboť chyby neuvědoměle udělané jeden den mohou býti zcela nevědomě opakované v následujícím. Jak Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, ukazuje v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), str. 201: "Nemůžeme stavěti bezpečně na falešných základech. Pravda tvoří nového tvora, v němž staré věci zanikají a 'všechny věci se stávají novými.'" Je patrné, že pouhé přehození našeho myšlení na stejném starém materialistickém základě musí vždy býti bez výsledku.

* * *

Sobectví, osobní nepřátelství, netrpělivost, lakomost, "to, což se narodilo z těla" může vésti jen k morálnímu a tělesnému nesouladu. Na druhé straně, znovuzrozením našeho myšlení, aby se přizpůsobilo vzoru skutečného bytí, děláme si nárok na naše Bohem nám dané dědictví duchovní nadvlády. Naše pravé bytí, "to, což se narodilo z Ducha", stojí navždy jako dokonalý výraz všeho, co je božsky dobré a žádoucí. Máme své skutečné bytí jenom když, jsouce ovladáni zákonem Ducha, prokazujeme milující a rozumějící přirozenost, v niž je trpělivost, útrpnost a dobrá vůle.

"Smrtelná myšlenka," píše Mrs. Eddy, "musí nabýti lepší základ, musí se přiblížiti pravdě bytí, jinak zdraví nebude universální a harmonie nikdy se nestane vzorem člověku" (tamtéž, str. 553). Můžeme se radovati, že "vzorem člověku", jak je pojímán v Křesťanské Vědě, je stav universálního zdraví a harmonie. Dosažení tohoto svatého vzoru je možné zde a nyní když se "přibližíme pravdě bytí" tím, že se odvrátíme od starého k novému základu víry v Boha a k porozumění duchovní skutečnosti. V tomto zrcadlení božské inteligence jsme vedeni bezpečně a jistě do nové zaslíbené země a k užívání, kde nesnáze a problémy lidské existence se zmenší a kde nově začínati znamená jíti ku předu vytrvale s radostí, že jsme se znovuzrodili z Ducha, z věčného života a dobra.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Five Years of War: Washington and London Focus Aims for Peace

Anniversary Shows Need Of International Security

Washington determined in program to prevent war breaking out in another generation—Parley at Dumbarton Oaks seeks force to insure peace—No revival of Axis stressed.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Washington knows this is the last anniversary of the outbreak of war before Germany's defeat. It is becoming increasingly confident that it is the last anniversary before Japan's surrender. And as it writes finis to another year of this war it earnestly hopes for and is working to evolve some system of international security that will preclude the outbreak of another war a generation later.

But whereas the Axis defeat is today a certainty, the assurance that there will be no revival of the Axis is still an uncertainty. The determination to destroy the Axis for good is dominant in this nation's capital as it is in London, Moscow, Chungking, and Paris. It is the ability to build a peace-loving community of nations though that is today's challenge in this nation's capital.

Must Use Determination

What preoccupies Washington now is ways of harnessing and formalizing that determination. That is why the Dumbarton Oaks conference going on here is of such tremendous importance. That is why the recent expression of unanimity on basic plans for a world security organization by the representatives of Britain, Russia, and the United States is so enormously hopeful.

But meat and muscle have to be put on the skeletonized form of any international security league. The meat will be added by the acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals by the other United Nations. The muscle will come when the details of ways and means of using force to preserve peace but not the status quo are agreed on.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have reiterated their insistence that this security organization be not a big power league but an all-power (an all powerful) league. The small powers' insistence that they must have representation is equalled by the big powers' determination that they shall have a voice in the organization.

Strong Force Needed

The necessity of supplying the force that is to keep peace, however, will obviously be a job primarily of the four or more big nations. But the necessity of providing the worldwide support for the use of such force will fall squarely on the shoulders of the 40 or more small nations.

As one watches the British, Russian, and American delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks trek daily out to Georgetown to that old world chateau and busy themselves with planning a new world, as one catches whisperings of what goes on in those beamed and tapestried rooms, two pitfalls in particular are apparent.

They explain why the conference must last another fortnight. They explain why it was not the acceptance of the President's blueprint of an assembly-council-court which proved difficult, but the discovery of sure ways of assuring speedy and unanimous use of force that stymied the delegates.

First, there is that question of unanimity. It seems quite obvious to observers here that, somehow, in some way means must be found of assuring a peaceful, co-operative association of the four or five big powers. If small nations fall out, they can be persuaded by reason or force. If large nations, however, fall out, the entire security system threatens to fall apart.

Peaceful Settlements

While it is possible no parley, Dumbarton Oaks included, can lastingly bind the big powers together for peace and security, it is possible that today's parley can devise ways that promise a peaceful settlement of differences between the big powers. If the four or five big powers can remain united and means found to peacefully adjudicate their differences, world security is pretty well assured.

Any other pitfall is that of speed. President Roosevelt expressed it clearly the other day when referring to the powers of a future council. If aggression is threatened, or under way, it must not take a month of debate and parleying to mobilize the superior forces of the league to preserve peace, he said. Action must be immediate. It must be quick. It must be overpowering.

There is no doubt it can be. But will it be? For instance, will the American member of the council have to ask the President, who will have to ask Congress, which will have to debate, discuss, and delay, whether force should be used?

Can Act Quickly

Congress can act quickly. It did so in declaring war when we were attacked. But after Poland was attacked, after France was attacked, did it act quickly on conscription, on Lend-Lease? It did not. Poland was conquered in a matter of days. France succumbed in one month.

To stop aggression in the future the force of the international organization must swing into action quickly, not in a matter of days or months, but of minutes and hours. Then only can it be effective.

If Dumbarton Oaks can uncover ways of keeping the big powers united and means of employing force quickly it will have succeeded. If it can only provide an assembly, a council and a court—all of which the old league had—it may well be a failure.

THE TROUBLE GENERATES
Axis pact signed May 22, 1939

IT GETS UNDER WAY

IT REACHES ITS PEAK
Germans enter Paris June 14, 1940

IT NEARS SOLUTION — IN THE WEST
(Surrender at St. Malo, left and at Paris, right)

—AND IN THE EAST
(Surrender on the Don)

Wide World; Associated Press

It Has Taken Five Years for Free Nations to Control the Menace of Nazidom

New Social Trend Marks Britain's Path in Conflict

Political and economic changes affect community in leveling social classes and income groups——Government assumes right to control all property and persons during war period.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—Five years of war have brought great and fundamental changes in Britain's political and economic life.

The extent of the leveling of social classes and income groups in the past five years represents the most remarkable chapter in the whole long history of this nation.

It is safe to say that this country never would have survived these years except by the suspension of its existence as a primarily capitalistic and individualistic community.

Program Set Up

When conservative leader Prime Minister Churchill assumed the premiership in 1940 at the supreme crisis of the war for Britain, he accepted the situation as requiring a complete revolution in the life of this country. With the help of an all-party Government (excluding Communists who never have held more than two or three seats in the House of Commons), he put into operation a program which, in effect, provided for the following:

1. Wartime abeyance of party politics by the three main parties.

2. Leveling of incomes by increases for lower groups and taxation at the basic rate of 50 per cent, rising to 97½ per cent on the highest incomes.

Court Changes Made

3. Suspension of the fundamental principle of English justice whereby no one can be imprisoned without trial. [This suspension was deemed necessary for the immediate detention of aliens, or others, who might prove to be fifth columnists.]

4. Suspension of the principle of freedom of individual contract, to give the state power to direct any individual to any job where he was needed, and at a wage rate prevailing in that particular job.

5. Although the right to strike was not abolished by law, the trade-union movement, employers, and the Government agreed to outlaw strikes for the duration. [The House of Commons passed an act making it illegal to foment strikes.]

Property Controlled

6. The state assumed the right to control all property and persons. Some industries actually have been taken over by the state; others submit to varying degrees of control. For instance, a farmer grows, for the most part, what crops the Government tells him to.

His recompense is an assured market, with the Government paying him a fixed price, adjusted according to the cost of production.

These are among the drastic wartime measures of control—or socialist measures—which Mr. Churchill's predominantly conservative Government has introduced.

Many of these measures have come into force gradually as war tempo increased. They have been scrutinized by Parliament and passed sometimes with grumbles, but always with recognition that the Government's motive has been wartime necessity.

Controls Eased Somewhat

In certain directions, there are already some signs of relaxation of controls. But, for the most part, the British people are warned that many of the controls cannot cease suddenly when the war ends. The Government already has gone a good way toward planning for ordered and controlled transition from war to peace.

This is seen in plans such as that in which the Government will in the future assume responsibility for insuring work for all.

Does this mean that Britain will have a socialist Government after the war? The answer is, "Not necessarily." The nation has moved markedly left, but so has the Conservative Party.

War Forced Changes

Britain did not submit to revolutionary wartime political and economic changes because such changes were either socialist or conservative; but because they were considered necessary to save this country.

But now, many of these socialistic measures—such as Government control of industry to the extent considered necessary to regulate trade cycles—are being incorporated in postwar plans.

Britain, having accepted that that big measure of socialism is as necessary for this country in the coming peace as it has been in the war, will undoubtedly increasingly reassert its individualism, notably by evolving a system of checks and counterchecks against what it regards as some of the repressive evils of the old pattern of socialism.

Compromise Made

This is Britain's traditional way of compromise. But in the opinion of some objective observers, one of the big queries in Britain's future is how to build up a new code of loyalty, integrity, and honesty of purpose to dovetail in with the new political and economic era. The old order in Britain has gone, and with it also have gone the foundations on which this old code was based.

In its place, responsibility of the community toward the individual has today become a fact. It remains, however, for a way to be found whereby the individual will realize his responsibility to the Government he puts in power and to the community which sustains him.

Poles Help to Carry War Back to German Doorstep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The war that Adolf Hitler launched so confidently into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, is back today on the German doorstep.

Many Poles who saw their country go down before the Nazi "blitz" are speeding its liberation on many fronts.

In Italy, Polish elements of the Allied Fifth Army are driving the Nazis up the Italian coast. Polish soldiers and fliers are aiding in the liberation of France.

In Russia, Polish armies are already over the Polish border. Members of the Polish Underground have been fighting the Germans in the streets of Warsaw in one of the most heroic and tragic episodes of history.

Few nations have paid as heavily for resistance as Poland. Approximately 5,700,000 Poles have been "exterminated." At least 2,500,000 of these were Jews.

Many Poles Slain

According to the Polish Telegraph Agency, all Polish colleges, high schools, professional and technical schools have been closed. Farms have been pillaged and burned. Even membership in the Polish Boy Scouts is a crime, punishable by execution.

Outside the country, the Poles trained in Russia, the Middle East and Britain. It is still not widely enough known that Polish troops fought at Narvik, in the Battle of France and that Polish planes flew over Dunkerque during the great evacuation.

The Poles fought in Tobruk. On D-Day Polish destroyers formed part of the Allied armada and Polish planes helped protect the landings.

Official records show that Polish flyers have shot down more than 1,500 German planes since the war started, with over 600 destroyed by Poles operating from Britain.

The Polish Air Force, over 12,000 men and 14 squadrons, is fourth in size among the United Nations, greater than the combined air power of France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Belgium. And the Polish Navy is stronger today than before the war. The Poles now have a cruiser, 6 destroyers, 3 submarines, and coastal craft as well as a merchant fleet.

Tradition of Revolts

With a long tradtion of revolts against Czarist, Austrian, and German oppression, the Poles organized a military and civilian resistance movement immediately after their hastily mobilized forces succumbed to overwhelming German numbers and technical superiority.

Under the leadership of the Polish Government, a guerrilla and regular army apparatus was organized inside Poland. Since 1939, Polish guerrillas have fought the Germans with sabotage, bombings, and wreckings, while the home army, trained and encamped in woods, has engaged the enemy in open battles.

These resistance forces number more than 500,000 and have given much aid to the Russian advance in Poland. They have, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency, immobilized 750,000 German soldiers kept in Poland to quell their activity.

An Underground state administration was set up, to direct civilian affairs within the occupied country. This "shadow" state has courts, industrial and agricultural departments, and 30,000 civil service workers. There is even an Underground parliament working closely with the Polish Government in London.

Toledo Teaches Citizens About Own City Affairs

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Citizens here are shown movies in color of the personnel of city departments and the Toledo government equipment, landmarks, industrial plants and other community activity to acquaint them with the importance of the city.

Moscow Duped Berlin by Using Hitler's Own Game

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned from a 10-month assignment in Russia

Big changes have come over the Soviet citizen's attitude toward the other five sixths of the world since that September morning five years ago when Hitler marched into Poland.

Symbolic of these changes is the contrast between the Stalin-Ribbentrop meetings in Moscow in August-September, 1939, and the current four-power conference at Dumbarton Oaks.

The pros and cons of the Soviet-German agreements of 1939 have been argued ad infinitum. In the cold clear light of historical perspective, many of the first hasty judgments have been revised. Having watched Hitler time after time use diplomacy to trap his intended victims, Stalin had decided to catch the Führer at his own game. He knew that a showdown was inevitable, but needed time to complete preparations.

But whatever the case in favor of the Soviet-German pact from the long-term military standpoint, there was something monstrous and unnatural in the very notion of Soviet-Nazi friendship. At the time, the average Russian citizen was no less puzzled and upset by it than were the American and British liberals, albeit less vocally.

Convincing Masquerade

The trouble was that the game was so complicated that the Soviet Government could not enlighten either its own population or its friends abroad without giving away the whole show to the Germans. The masquerade of friendship with the Reich had to be made convincing.

Yet despite the rigidly correct and neutral tone of the press in those days, the people continued to regard Hitler as their mortal enemy, and when on Sept. 18 the Red Army marched into Poland, a good portion of the soldiers themselves and of home public opinion expected that when the two armies met a clash would inevitably result.

The second visit of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, which fixed the demarcation line and concluded the pact of friendship, came as a new surprise.

Gradually, however, an understanding of what was really back of the policy toward Germany began to seep through the population, chiefly through the medium of closed Communist Party meetings where the party membership received instruction and assignments.

Another medium was the grapevine telegraph, which in any country where the press is closely doctored develops extreme alertness and speed.

I have known some stories to go the full round of Moscow within 12 hours. Swiftly the Russian people recovered their sense of balance and with their secret knowledge redoubled their efforts of preparation for the day of reckoning.

Played a Lone Hand

Throughout all this, the Soviet Union was strictly playing its own lone hand. It neither could nor would take the governments of other countries into its confidence, for there was no one it trusted.

The memory of Munich—when the appeasers had virtually invited an anti-Soviet coalition—was too strong and was constantly refreshed by the tone of a large section of the Allied press. And even when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in June, 1941, the Russians strongly suspected some form of Allied collusion with the Nazis.

It took the Teheran Conference, backed up by the invasion of France, to dispel these suspicions and to challenge the theory of capitalist encirclement which ever since the revolution had served as the major premise for the Soviet attitude toward the other nations of the earth.

Basis of Isolationism

According to this theory, socialism and capitalism are unalterably opposed to each other and therefore the Soviet Union as the one socialist state is surrounded by a hostile world. Hence the tendency to regard every foreigner with deep suspicion, as an active or potential enemy.

This was the basis for that peculiar Soviet isolationism which kept the Soviet population cut off from contact with the "bourgeois" world for more than two decades.

Today the Soviet citizen looks at the world through new eyes. The alliance with the western powers is to him more than a diplomatic expedient—in the joint struggle against a single enemy Russia and the United Nations have found a common human denominator of sympathy and understanding, far stronger than the differences in social and economic systems.

Quotes Off "Democracies"

The Western "democracies"—In former times the Soviets never removed these quotation marks—are no longer to Russians the countries of downtrodden wage-slaves, ruled by man-eating ogres pictured in Marxist storybooks. They are increasingly regarded as free communities controlling their own destinies, led by men of high integrity and nobility of purpose.

President Roosevelt's prayer on D-day, printed in full in all the leading papers, struck a strong responsive chord in millions of Russian hearts. Prime Minister Churchill, too, has an enthusiastic following.

The Soviet interest in and sympathy for the west looks beyond the war to a time when—they hope—they will be permitted to travel abroad and see for themselves. This popular attitude goes somewhat beyond that of the Government, which is seldom swept by swift enthusiasms. But it, too, seems to accept the change.

'Marvelous' Job Done by Allied Engineers

By the Associated Press

There is yet no indication that any great amount of supplies for General Eisenhower's armies is coming through ports. Cherbourg is the only large port held by the Allies, and demolitions to the harbor works there were extensive.

Marvelous engineering developments and supply management have made possible the powering of the great drives in progress today. It is a feat which Hitler, who ordered his garrisons to button themselves up in the ports of Le Havre, Brest, St. Nazaire, and Lorient, apparently thought impossible.

This is the great contrast in the 1940 battle of France and the 1944 battle. For in 1940 Adolf Hitler had his land bases close to the frontier, his troops in their assigned positions, his mountains of supplies close to the front.

When he gave the word on May 10, he hit the Allies with terrific power all at once. Allied lines were shattered and all was over by June 17.

The Allies have been in France 88 days, counting today, but 51 days of that time were spent in the time-consuming process of winning, widening, and building up their bridgehead for the offensive.

It's an Anniversary For Marshall, Too

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 1

Today is a double anniversary.

It was five years ago on Sept. 1, 1939, that Germany began World War II with the invasion of Poland.

It was on the same day that a brigadier general almost unknown to the public was jumped over the heads of more than 30 of his seniors to become a four-star general and Chief of Staff of the United States Army—George C. Marshall.

Today the American General who has done as much as any other single individual to achieve that result is at his desk in the Pentagon still Chief of Staff and with victory in sight.

Englishman's Home a Fortress After Five Years of Warfare

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—Five years of war have given English people a far more vivid sense of home than they ever had before.

It used to be said that an Englishman's house was his castle, and it is certainly true now that millions here regard their home as a fortress, from which they sally forth each morning to bring a hostile world to its senses.

There is much justification for this view, if only because so many hundreds of thousands of houses, especially in the south, have been transformed into miniature strong points and bastions.

Spartan Living Accepted

They either have steel cages in gardens to protect them against bombs, drawing rooms shored up with steel-strengthened beams, or windows blocked and protected by thick walls. Living in such surroundings inevitably affects the outlook on existence.

It is a constant reminder that the enemy is at the gate, or, at any rate, not far down the road, and it makes psychologically acceptable a Spartan regime that four or five years ago would have been incomprehensible.

In the first place, it has done a great deal to abolish differences between the sexes. In just one sphere of formerly male activity—namely, the railroads—136,000 women are now doing men's jobs.

The question in a fortress is not a person's sex, but what can he or she contribute toward the general defense? It is more important to keep guns firing than to polish silver, so women have largely abandoned housework for other more belligerent activities, either in workshops or civil defense.

No Servant Problem

They no longer care very much whether their house looks shabby or their furniture rickety. They serve meals lacking most ingredients that before the war they would have regarded as essential to decent feeding.

Two of the chief problems of home life used to be servants and what to do with one's leisure. Both of these are now solved.

There aren't any servants to speak of, and leisure—what with home guard parades, civil defense and firewatching—has disappeared with ice cream, bananas, and unlimited gas.

When we can go off again for a picnic in the car, or let our drawing-room lights blaze out into the night, or buy a pound of chocolates twice in the same month—it will seem a strange world, and will need a bit of getting used to.

Ontario Schools To Teach Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 1 — Religious education in all public schools of Ontario will commence at the opening of the school term, in grades I and II immediately, and in the other grades as guides for teachers become available, it has been announced from the office of Premier George A. Drew, Ontario Minister of Education.

Two half-hour periods a week will be devoted to the subject, instruction being given by the teacher, unless local school boards wish to name clergymen of any denomination to give instruction in the teacher's place.

Parents or guardians are given permission to withdraw their children from the instruction if they object to it. Any board of trustees desiring exemption may receive it by written application to the Minister of Education, and a teacher may also receive exemption. Regulations also provide that the present system in which clergymen give instruction be maintained and extended.

The course is designed to insure that the teaching will not be sectarian in character, but that the fundamental truths of religion will be presented.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Nazi Defeat Aided by Women Within and Without Poland

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Just what are the women doing in the Underground?" That is a question I have put during the past few days to friends who have not been long out of Poland.

The first reply concerns teaching in the secret schools. In this activity women probably carry the major part of the dangerous burden. Teaching is not limited to the ordinary conception of that term, but includes responsibility for the safety of the pupils while under their care, and instruction about behavior in case of possible discovery.

Polish women have a conspicuous place in the secret press. They not only write. They do their part in getting out and distributing the papers, periodicals, pamphlets, and even books that the Underground press has never ceased to produce since the first days of the German occupation. The equipment is poor, the conditions of work extremely hard, but the women have never failed. More than one has been executed along with men for her part in this activity.

Akin to and a part of the press work is listening to the radio, which is forbidden by the Germans. But through listening to foreign broadcasts the Polish editors are able to give the Polish people correct reports on the international situation, and that almost immediately. Getting this news is something women can do, but it is also dangerous work, with execution the penalty if caught. And while radios are hidden in noisy places or remote spots, a family tomb for example, discovery is always possible.

Conceal Fugitives

Concealing persons under suspicion by the Gestapo and helping them get from place to place is another phase of women's activity. The Underground organizations have the names and addresses of women able to do this work. Some password is arranged or credentials of some kind. Persons offering these and asking for a night's lodging in quiet or a few hours' retreat are received. The women ask nothing and are told nothing. Sometimes they are called upon to provide food or clothing or disguise. Again the request is complied with and no questions asked. On occasion they may be instructed to serve as guides from one place to another.

There are women who appear to be so preoccupied with the problems of obtaining sufficient food to keep their families alive that they are not suspected by the Germans of having any other interest. In reality they are particularly keen observers whose assignment it is to watch the movements of German officials and troops and report upon them. Sometime ago the German authorities sent out warning to all Germans in Poland to beware of all Polish women, as every "Marysia" was a spy.

Act as Couriers

Reports from the Underground government have to be sent to the Polish Government in London; messages and reports have to be transmitted within Poland. Women play a tremendously important part in this courier service. It is easier for them to conceal the dangerous matter than it is for men. Long reports go out in microfilm; 400 or 500 pages come out of a tube no larger than a small match. On one occasion a courier was amazed to see that the tiny tube —"the size of a couple of matches" —had become 1,400 pages of print in London. The travel adventures of these couriers must be reserved for after-the-war stories; but one thing can be said—the Pole's ability to speak more than one language fluently is a great help.

Poles in the cities suffer far more from lack of food than do those in the villages. People cannot live on what is permitted by their ration cards, even when that is obtainable. In the struggle to "hold out," every housewife tries to feed others besides her own family. Smuggling food from the country is the only way to make this possible. So she smuggles, although if she should be caught with a pail of milk or a few vegetables she will be sent to a concentration camp, after first being given a flogging. Arrests for this "illegal" traffic are daily occurrences.

Do Liaison Work

But of all the many Underground activities in which Polish women engage the most dangerous is that of liaison work. These women know the names and addresses of the officers and officials in command of the Underground troops and heading the administration in their area. A messenger may be sent to them with no knowledge of what he is carrying, since it is in cipher, and in ignorance of the name of the person for whom it is intended. He has but one word. This he gives to the liaison, who tells him where he is to go and whom he is to call for.

The liaison worker is the constant, the invariable in the Underground chain. She may never use another name or address. If she is suspected, she can get warning to others in her area, who may have time to save themselves by destroying records and using false documents already prepared for this emergency; or if it is too dangerous, they may get out altogether. But she herself must stay and face the Gestapo. The average expectation of survival for the women who take on these obligations is from 7 to 9 months, but that does not deter them. Always the broken ranks are filled without delay.

Keep Silence

Polish women have demonstrated that they have cool heads, ready wit, and ingenuity, and silent tongues. An instance of the latter was provided not long since when a woman and her 17-year-old son were both arrested, but separately, for work in the Underground. Not until they were brought face to face did either know that the other was in the movement.

Women do not serve as soldiers in the Underground or Home Army, but they do conceal arms and ammunition as directed and transport it where wanted. If needed as soldiers they would be in the army, for the spirit of the Polish women is incomparable.

Polish Government Information Center

These women, members of the "Pestki," Polish WAC in Britain, are typical of the Polish women who are carrying on their struggle for the freedom of their beloved country. These have escaped the Nazi yoke and are serving in Britain. Those of the Underground wear no uniforms but the Nazis know them as formidable soldiers.

Luscious Tomatoes Are Ready For Serving and Putting Up

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have had a victory garden, it's almost a sure thing that tomatoes are adding their brightness to your dinner table now.

Naturally, you're eating them in salads and just plain—or adding them to cooked dishes. But how about tomatoes for the winter ahead, too, in juice, catsup, chili sauce, or just "put up"? And don't forget green tomatoes. They make their bow in pies, pickles and other guises for your enjoyment through fall and winter.

Green Tomato Pie

6 to 8 medium green tomatoes
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon or orange rind
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
1 tablespoon shortening or margarine
Pastry for one pie

Wash, remove stem ends, slice tomatoes. Combine with lemon juice, rind, salt and cinnamon and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Mix sugar and cornstarch; add to tomato mixture and cook until clear, stirring constantly. Add fat. Cool slightly, then pour into 9-inch pie plate lined with pastry. Cover with pastry and seal edges. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 40 to 50 minutes.

Meat and Green Tomato Curry

2 onions, sliced
3 to 4 tablespoons bacon fat or meat drippings
1 quart sliced green tomatoes
3 cups chopped, leftover meat
1 to 2 teaspoons curry powder
Salt to taste

Cook onions in fat. Add green tomatoes, cover and cook until tender. Add meat and heat thoroughly. If mixture is too thick, thin slightly with meat broth, vegetable water, gravy or plain water. Season with curry powder and salt. Serve with steamed rice or noodles. Serves 6.

Tomato Rabbit

¼ cup finely chopped green pepper
½ cup celery, finely chopped
¼ cup chopped onion
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
2½ cups fresh or canned tomatoes
1 cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten

Cook celery, green pepper and onion together in the fat, about 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Stir in flour. Add tomatoes, cheese and salt. Cook over low heat; stir constantly until mixture thickens and cheese melts. Gradually add some of the tomato mixture to beaten eggs; mix well; then pour all back into the tomato mixture. Continue to cook over low heat. Stir constantly until thickened and creamy. (3 minutes.)

Chili Sauce

8 pounds skinned ripe tomatoes
6 medium onions, peeled
6 green peppers, seeded
1½ cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons salt
4 cups vinegar
4 teaspoons whole cloves
4 teaspoons whole allspice
4 3-inch sticks cinnamon

Chop tomatoes, onions and green peppers very fine; then add the sugar, salt, vinegar and spices, the latter tied very loosely in a cheesecloth bag. Cook slowly, uncovered, for 2 hours, or until thick. Remove spice bag. Pour into hot, sterilized preserve jars and seal immediately. Makes about 4 quarts.

Tomato Catsup

8 quarts ripe tomatoes
¼ cup salt
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon cayenne pepper
1 tablespoon mace
1 tablespoon celery seed
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 quarts vinegar

Cut tomatoes in pieces; add other ingredients and cook until volume is reduced by one-half, about 2 hours. Stir frequently to prevent sticking. Strain, reheat to boiling, seal in sterilized jars. If desired, add 6 cloves garlic with the other spices.

And now here's a word about holding the true red color of the tomato in catsup and chili sauce. Often the homemade variety is brown or darkish in color, so here are tips from government home economists who've been giving the matter some thought.

If you want a cheery red tomato catsup or chili sauce, use fully ripe red tomatoes and red peppers rather than green. Avoid black pepper.

Cook in a wide, shallow kettle that allows for rapid evaporation, and avoid iron utensils, because they discolor the tomatoes. If you use enamelware or agate kettles, be sure they are not broken or chipped on the bottom so the steel underneath is exposed.

When cooking down the tomatoes, cook rapidly, but avoid scorching by stirring frequently during the first half of the cooking and then constantly for the last half as the mixture becomes thick. Avoid overcooking.

Use whole spices tied in a cloth bag instead of powdered spices which darken the mixture on standing. Remove spice bag before putting mixture in jars.

Add vinegar, sugar and salt only after tomatoes have cooked down to half of the original volume.

Store in a cool, dry place, because light gradually fades the color.

Ripe Tomato Pickles

3 pints tomato pulp
1 cup chopped celery
4 tablespoons chopped red pepper
4 tablespoons chopped onion
4 tablespoons salt
6 tablespoons sugar
6 tablespoons mustard seed
1 tablespoon grated nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
2 cups vinegar

Wipe, peel and chop ripe tomatoes. There should be 3 pints. Add remaining ingredients and stir until thoroughly blended. Put in a stone jar and cover. Let stand at least 1 week before using. The uncooked mixture will keep 6 months.

Canned Tomato Sauce

12 large tomatoes
3 bunches celery
4 green peppers
2 onions
2 tablespoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar
3 cups vinegar

Peel and chop tomatoes and onions. Put in kettle with finely chopped celery, from which root and leaves have been removed, and peppers, also finely chopped. Add remaining ingredients; bring to boiling point and simmer 1½ hours. Fill sterilized bottles, cork and seal.

Belgian Underground Set To Duplicate French Role

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Armored spearheads of the Allied invasion armies are close to the Franco-Belgian border. If the present pace of advance continues, American forces may enter Belgian territory at any moment. Thus, the Nazi conquerors would be ousted the same way they had come to invade France.

In view of the previous record of the Belgian Underground, it is to be expected that the help it will give the Allies will be as efficient as that of the French "resistance."

Invasion of Belgium by Allied forces certainly will not come as a surprise to the German High Command. Expectation of this move was one of the reasons the former military commander of Belgium, General von Falkenhausen, was dismissed recently and replaced by Joseph Grohe, a ruthless and fanatic Nazi "boss."

Fortifications on Coast

However, Nazi anti-invasion preparations were aimed mainly at frustrating an Allied attempt to land on the Belgian Channel coast. There extensive fortifications were built and the population was evacuated from a broad coastal strip. But today, Allied invasion is threatening Belgium's "soft underbelt," and this must come somewhat as a shock to the German General Staff.

It had been reported some time ago that the Nazis were refortifying the old Belgian defenses along the Meuse River as a second defense line. Yet these fortifications do not cover the southern approaches of the country. Between the Allies and the Reich border stand only the remnants of the battered German western armies and the natural barrier of the Ardennes Mountains.

In May, 1940, the Germans themselves proved that these terrain difficulties can be overcome.

Underground Ready

The Belgian Underground, organized in the "Front of Independence," is expected to spring into action as soon as the Allies invade the Belgian territory.

The Belgian patriot groups, of course, are much less numerous than the French Forces of the Interior and may number no more than 50,000 to 100,000 armed men.

But they are at least as well organized and have proved to be extremely efficient in harassing the enemy. They also are as bitter against the Germans as the French patriots. Twice in one generation, Belgium has been invaded by its powerful neighbor. This time again, the country, with its population of only 8,500,000, has paid a high price in human lives.

Some 7,500 Belgians have been executed, 100,000 are in prisons and concentration camps, 500,000 have been deported as labor slaves to Germany, and 75,000 still are prisoners of war, according to Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Prime Minister.

Advantages in South

Allied penetration of Belgium from the south would bring their armies in immediate contact with the main forces of the Belgian Underground. The Belgian guerrilla bands have been particularly numerous and active in the Province of Hainault, bordering France, with its large population of workers, and in the wood regions of the Ardennes, where the Patriots went into hiding.

The Belgian population should be fully disposed to support their liberators. The fact that Belgian regular army forces, several thousands strong, has now gone into action on the European Continent should stimulate the revolt of the oppressed people.

Invasion of Belgium through France is far more dangerous for the German position in this country than a possible Allied landing on the Channel Coast. Today the Allies are not only threatening to conquer the industrial heart of Belgium; they may cut the supply lines between the Belgian rocket-gun installations and Germany. According to information from London, an increasingly large number of Nazi flying bombs now is launched from platforms in Belgium as robot emplacements in the Pas-de-Calais area in France have been partly bombed out by Allied air forces.

Allied troops may well capture Belgium's most important industrial installations located around the cities of Mons and Charleroi in the South, near the French border, and Liége, farther to the Northeast. An Allied breakthrough into Belgium along the Valleys of the Sambre and Meuse rivers would deliver into their hands Belgium's most important coal fields, near Charleroi and Liége, as well as the numerous blast furnaces and other industrial plants of the Belgian "Ruhr."

Poles in London Draft Plan For Moscow Group's Action

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—The Polish Government in London today sent to Moscow new proposals for settling the Russo-Polish dispute and reaching a working collaboration with the Soviet-supported Polish National Council of Liberation, according to a statement by Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk here last night.

The attack on Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, the Premier declared, revealed clearly Germany's desire to rule the world. He expressed fear lest "might may overshadow right and justice," and Poland's position in the Russo-Polish issue not be given proper consideration in the outside world.

The Premier dismissed the argument of the Polish National Council of Liberation in Russia that the 1935 Constitution should be annulled.

Based on Constitution

"The constitutional dispute," he said, "is but a pretext, for the National Council which represents only a small part of our people, to obtain the right to appoint the government of the Polish republic. Such claims lack factual foundation."

Mr. Mikolajczyk claimed that everything done by the Polish Government since 1935 was legally based upon that Constitution and that to annul it now would be to void all treaties and agreements such as Poland's adherence to the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

A proposal has been put forwar for modeling the Polish Cabinet on the British model whereby the Chief of the General Staff of the Military forces would be simply an adviser to the Cabinet.

Military Aims Denied

Thus, the Premier maintained, it was clearly shown that postwar Poland had no intention of setting up a military regime.

Concerning plans for smooth working with Moscow and collaboration with the National Council of Liberaton, he disclosed that the memorandum sent to the Soviet Union proposed a new government based upon the main political parties [excluding Fascist tendencies] and excluding anybody connected with the pre-1939 Polish regime.

In the new arrangement each political party would have equal voting strength. Elections for the new government would occur as soon as possible after the relief of Warsaw.

Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union should be resumed.

An agreement with Russia regarding armed forces in Poland should be signed.

The Government would undertake to guarantee peace behind Soviet forces.

Pending elections there should be set up a single Polish National Council from representatives of the five political parties.

Integrity of Poland

Concerning the position in Warsaw, Mr. Mikolajczyk was certainly disappointed that Russia hadn't rendered the Underground fighters any help nor even allowed Allied air forces from the west to establish a shuttle service by granting permission for them to land on Soviet Union territory.

Nevertheless, both Poles at home and abroad desired an understanding with Russia and are prepared to do all to achieve it, but it must be on the basis of the independence and integrity of Poland.

Regarding frontier questions, Premier Mikolajczyk seemed to suggest that an understanding was possible by a discussion on this issue.

British Housewives Master Many Tricks of Economy

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

British housewives have recently had new ration books which they hope may be their last wartime issue. The food situation has eased slightly, but new household problems arise daily. Household linen and kitchen utensils are wearing out after four years' service with few replacements. Shortage of manpower at laundries makes it uncertain when the family "wash" will return. The window-cleaners' visits are few and far between. Domestic help has become priority work for hostels and institutions, and is almost impossible to procure for private homes.

Queues and Buses

The housewife still living in Southern England does not often have lengthy waits in long food queues like her neighbor who has gone away to more crowded areas in the north. But because there are fewer people left, there are fewer buses. This means the shopper must often walk home with heavy parcels. She gets no extra coupons to buy new stockings. More walking means more darning!

Mending the household linen also takes more time as months and years go by and few new purchases are made. Pillow cases and sheets are not rationed, but utility supplies are scarce and others are exorbitant in price. The situation is complicated when laundries take from two to three weeks to return clean linen.

Tea towels and hand and bath towels can be purchased only by sacrificing clothing coupons. Some families are reverting to the old army practice of allowing crockery to dry on its own.

Shortage of Towels

Hairdressers in some districts insist that customers use their own towels for a shampoo, and hotels ask guests to bring towels with them. The Board of Trade has made an exception in the case of people who take in evacués. They may buy towels without coupons.

China cupboards too, are beginning to look surprisingly empty. Housewives hesitate to buy the thick not-so-white utility ware except in case of absolute necessity. They welcome reports that pottery designers are determined that rich color shall be the keynote of postwar products.

But through short supplies and crowded days many British housewives have learned to plan their work and to make the very best of what is available. This is especially the case where the housewife is doing part-time work in addition to running her house.

Rationing of food has brought organized meal-planning which was unknown when shopping could be done every morning. Housewives take a pride in working out their own "wrinkles" for fuel saving. One enterprising housewife we know has reduced economy to a fine art.

The oven is lighted once a week when the joint of meat and four or five puddings are cooked. Cakes are also baked then if fat can be spared. This is not often, as the fat ration is two ounces of butter, four ounces of margarine, and two ounces of cooking fat per person per week.

Potatoes are roasted on top of the coal range which heats the water. The range is heated up only two or three times a week for baths. Fireproof dishes used for cooking save fuel and washing up as they can be served at table.

Meals are usually worked out for at least three days ahead. A dollar's worth of meat has to last four persons one week. Most families have their joint at the week end. School meals for children and midday lunches at British restaurants help out the rations on other days. Other meals are made up from sausages, from fish, and from reconstituted eggs from the United States.

Keeping Chickens

Chickens have also been added to some households since shell eggs became scarce. "Peg," "Gertrude," "May," "Snowflake" and "Snowwhite" are the "glamor girls" of a family we know. When they start laying they are given a blue bracelet.

Most housewives now tend some kind of kitchen gardens to provide them with fresh vegetables. Lawns grow cabbages and even window-boxes are turned over to leeks, onions, parsley, and tomatoes.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

A Political Handbook For Women, Your Ballot's Worth, by Eva Garrette. (Doubleday, Doran, New York. $2.00.)

In this year when woman's vote is very likely to swing the election, there may well be a stampede for this little handbook which ably strips all mystery from the business of politics and plainly tells "what's what." It helps to brush up concerning the Constitution, political parties, how various branches of the Government function, what voters should know, and the duties of a citizen. Although addressed to women, its crisp, authoritative, non-partisan style will appeal equally to any man who feels a bit hazy on these important political details. At least, the man of the family will enjoy looking at the book and checking up to see if it is right!

Nutrition Simplified, edited by Alice Bradley and Winefred B. Loggans. (Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston. $1.00.)

Although this "simplified" nutrition guide may seem a bit complicated to good cooks who have fed their families well without it and who "don't hold" with all the business of counting out vitamins like dollars in the bank, it does have an unusual feature which any cook should cherish. There are detailed menus given for a whole week of meals for each of the four seasons. Recipes for many of the dishes listed in the menus are given on later pages, with illustrations that are good ads for the recipes. And, oh, yes—in addition to all this, a handy shopping list pad comes with the book. You get your money's worth, even if you skip the vitamins part!

Mother Hubbard's Cook Book, by Marion White. (M. S. Mill Co., Inc., New York. $2.00.)

Here's another collection of recipes for some fine-tasting foods, with two timetables showing cooking time for meats and vegetables. These recipes encourage a culinary resourcefulness entirely in keeping with present conditions. They provide a basis for many hearty, satisfying menus, while keeping a kindly eye on the budget. This publisher rates a citation for using large, clear type throughout the book. Why don't more publishers remember that a recipe is usually read, on the kitchen table, by a woman who is standing while she works—and who thus reads (or too often has to squint to read) from a greater-than-normal distance type that is often far too small?

The Gals They Left Behind, by Margaret Shea, Illustrated by Bek Files. (Ives Washburn, Inc., New York. $2.00.)

Almost anyone would be certain to have adventures upon moving into a long-unoccupied Maine farmhouse, left as a legacy from Aunt Het. When the new tenants are young war brides who have to cope with all contingencies as "lone women" while their husbands are overseas—well, the contingencies add up to considerable hilarity. The story unfolds in the letters which the girls write to their soldier husbands—and we hope that the illustrations went along with the letters, because these sketches are a major charm of the book. If the language is not always elegant, surely, in view of the monstrous provocations, these plucky "gals" may be forgiven for expressing their reactions in their own not-too-subtle way!

Draft Policy Seen Adequate To Keep Up Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Selective Service reported to Congress today that the armed forces, estimated at an over-all 11,417,000, can be kept at full strength without changing current draft policies, barring unforeseen military reverses.

This means, Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., informed the Senate and House Military Committees, that if future induction calls remain constant, few men over 26 will be drafted during the remainder of this year.

During July, 83 per cent of the men inducted were between 18 and 26, he said.

While only 10,384,000 registrants had been inducted or enlisted up to Aug. 1, Colonel Keesling reported, that total does not include nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants over 38 now in the Army or the Navy. It does, however, include an estimated 1,500,000 separations from service.

Total Army personnel, he added, can be assumed to be "at least" its goal of 7,700,000, while the Navy recently announced its strength at approximately 3,717,000.

The House Military Committee released Colonel Keesling's report without comment, but several members said privately it confirmed their suspicions that there have been inducted an estimated 2,000,000 more men than were necessary.

Colonel Keesling gave the committees this breakdown on draft classifications as of Aug. 1:

Class 1-C (inducted and enlisted), 10,384,000; class 4-F (rejected), 3,798,000; class 1-A (men being processed for or awaiting induction), 1,195,000; unclassified, 75,000; classes 2-A and 2-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture), 4,192,000; classes 2-ALF and 2-BLF (occupationally deferred and not qualified for general duty), 507,000; classes 2-C and 3-C (deferred in agriculture), 1,614,000; classes 2-C (L and F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general duty), 79,000; class 3-D (hardship), 78,000; all other classes, 235,000.

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Sports News

Mexicans Hope Segura Takes Tennis Crown

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—The good neighbor movement in tennis isn't receiving much encouragement from the current contenders for the national titles, but Mexico's delegation still hopes that "the best thing that ever happened for tennis in Latin America" will take place.

That would be a victory for Ecuador's Pancho Segura, the top-seeded player, in the singles championship and for the Mexican brother team of Armando and Rolando Vega in the doubles. If that should happen, it would be the first time both titles left the United States in one year.

Wreathed in Smiles

Wreathed in smiles after the Vegas pulled out a hard second-round match against Lieut. Victor Seixas and Pfc. David Freeman yesterday, Carlos Escalona, President of the Mexican Tennis Association, said that a few more such triumphs would provide just the kind of encouragement Mexico's players need.

"We have about 15,000 tennis players in Mexico City," Escalona explained, "and a stadium that seats 5,000 spectators."

The visitors are the principal attraction, in the local championships, where Armando and Rolando have a monopoly on the finals. Most Mexican players are handicapped by the fact that they seldom can take time off for a full day of tournament play. Even the Vega brothers had to arrange their vacations to coincide with the American championships.

Segura was troubled only by a slow start yesterday as he whipped Freeman, 8—6, 6—1, to enter the quarterfinal round. Today he was slated to meet Maj. A. H. (Zan) Carver, an Army flier who recently returned from 11 months of overseas duty and is celebrating a "belated honeymoon" by playing in the nationals. Carver provided the daily upset by conquering eighth-seeded Jack Jossi of Oakland, Calif., 6—1, 4—6, 8—6.

McNeill Advances

In the other half of the draw Navy Lieut. Don McNeill, 1940 champion, pulled out another unimpressive victory, beating the newly-crowned veterans' champion, J. Gilbert Hall, 7—5, 6—4, while the other favorites advanced with him.

True to form, the women's division reached the quarter-final bracket with all eight seeded players, headed by defending champion Pauline Betz, still in action.

Bill Talbert is mighty stubborn. Just when everyone else was convinced that Francisco (Pancho) Segura had the Indian sign on Talbert, beating him seven times—four this year—Bill stepped out and upset the South American ace in the final of the Eastern grass court championships at Rye, N. Y.

All along, Talbert insisted that one fine day he would catch up with Segura and turn the tables on him. As evidence, he pointed out that their last two previous matches had gone to five sets before Segura triumphed, and that the last of these contests was the closest of all. A break might easily have given Talbert the victory. Even in defeat, Talbert felt that he was catching up with the energetic little fellow from Ecuador. Talbert was at his season's peak when he wore Segura down at Rye and scored his first tournament victory over his swarthy rival.

Talbert, of course, is pointing for the national singles title at Forest Hills. His victory over Segura, the man to be beaten for the crown this year, has given him new confidence. Segura has not been too lucky in the national championships in the past. In 1942, Frankie Parker eliminated him in the semifinal round and, last year, Seaman Jack Kramer thwarted his bid in the final.

Mack Raises Havoc Among Top Outfits

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although you never would suspect it after a glance at the standing, Connie Mack's Athletics have played a paramount part in this record-breaking American League pennant race.

During the month of August the club which plays a week-end series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park maintained a fine .556 pace against the four first division outfits, taking three out of five from the Sox, three out of four from the Browns, an even two-and-two break with the Tigers, and two out of five from the Yankees.

In connection with this, it is interesting to note that the Browns, in leading the flag scramble this morning, sported a .559 winning percentage, just three points better than Mack's August gait facing the power of the league.

Fine Pitching

This spurt by the Athletics is no mistake, based on unsound statistics. Actually, Connie is getting real good pitching from Bobo Newsom, Russ Christopher, Luke Hamlin, Jess Flores, and Donald Black; and the batting attack, although not robust, has been timely. Too, the A's are hustling.

Says Mack about his club: "We're starting a little late to finish high this season, but with one or two changes, we should be contenders in 1945." What the "one or two changes" might be, Connie did not hint.

Having two first basemen, the manager of the Athletics is in a position to make a profitable deal. When he brought in Bill McGhee from the minors, Dick Siebert was shifted to the outfield, where he has been patroling left. As McGhee has hit well as a freshman ,Siebert's picket-line career will continue until further notice—or until the A's either trade him or McGhee.

Over 500,000

This business of knocking off the contenders and climbing to the top of the second division must have pleased the home fans no end, as the A's already have reached the 500,000 mark in Shibe Park attendance. In case you are not aware, this is an exceedingly good draw for a team in the lower regions of the standing.

Incidentally, they say down Philadelphia way that Connie is giving more and more responsibility to Earl, his son, as time goes on, which may mean that the man who has managed the A's since the start of the American League is contemplating retirement.

Meanwhile, Joe Cronin again finds himself face to face with the capable Mackmen. Tomorrow's single game, of course, starts at 2 o'clock. There is one game on Sunday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The upper half of the A. L. tightened last night when the Tigers again beat the Browns, Dizzy Trout earning his 23d victory . . . The Yankees, who twice beat the Senators, were a mere two games behind the Browns this morning, the Tigers were three back and the Red Sox 3½. This race may go down to the final day without solution . . . A kicked grounder, a wild throw or a base on balls in the clutch were never more costly in a flag scramble than they are today in the A. L.

* * *

The Braves play a twi-night double-header at Philadelphia this evening . . . They won their exhibition at Fort Dix, N. J., yesterday, 10-2, with Max Macon clouting two home runs . . . The Red Sox have taken the following players from their Louisville farm club: Pitchers Mel Deutsche, Otis Clark and Jim Wilson; catcher Ben Steiner, and infielders Nick Polly and Fred Walters . . . They also have recalled Vic Johnson from Louisville, and John Lazor, Lou Lucier and Joe Wood from San Diego.

Georgia Hopes to Cash In By Switch to T Formation

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP)—The University of Georgia's 50-man grid squad, sparked by nine lettermen plus an assortment of 30 freshmen, this year switched to the "T" formation and hopes to cash in on a new style of wide-open play.

Coach Wally Butts, whose 1942 team set new offensive records operating from the single-wing, and then copped the Rose Bowl title, decided on the back-in-motion offense after his light and green squad of last year scored only one important victory in a 6-4 record.

"We haven't got the backfield power necessary for the single-wing," Butts says, in serving notice that his speedy but light runners will play an open, aggressive game and one filled with passes.

Gone is Johnny Cook, the brilliant little tailback who landed an All - Southeastern Conference berth, but in his place is freshman Al Perl, 170 pounds of concentrated jackrabbit. Perl, with Charlie Smith and Billy Rutland, the only experienced backs on the squad, are being counted on by Butts for yeomen service.

Four other freshmen, Dickey Lane, George Skipworth, Stanley Nestorak, and Bill Haley, are the other kingpins in the Bulldog backfield.

The line, with seven experienced men available, should be fairly strong through the center. Four lettermen at guard, two at end, and the other at tackle, are all returning from the 1943 team, 22 of whom have since entered the armed forces.

Six centers, headed by Gene Malinowski, a six-foot powerhouse from Detroit, leave Butts with little to worry about there.

At guard, veteran Mike Constronis, Beefy Eaves, George Jernigan, a dependable place-kicker, and Bill Chonko, are back, supplemented by six others of varying ability.

The tackle slot is the real problem, with only Bobby Belk returning. Larry Bouley, 200-pounder late of Boston College, has practically taken over one berth and left the other to Belk, six freshmen and a sophomore.

At end, Carlos Phillips and Reid Moseley are on hand from last year, with 10 others, in the running.

Georgia, one of four conference teams in action last year, has 10 games on schedule—six of them with member teams. Wake Forest, defeated 7-0 by the Bulldogs in 1943, will open the season here Sept. 29, under lights.

Grid Yanks Face Heavy Scrimmage At Sampson Base

Far from a finished product, but having made good progress in the past two weeks, the Yanks checked out of Dean Academy this morning ready to start on a short tour where they will show their grid wares at Sampson Naval Training Station, at Cleveland, and at Buffalo.

Equipping his Yanks with some 40 plays from his "Q-T" formation as a starter, Coach Herb Kopf will attempt to sharpen the rough edges in a game scrimmage against Lieut. Commander Jimmy Crowley's eleven, Sampson, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

The Yanks will go from Sampson to Cleveland to play the Rams under lights at the Municipay Stadium Wednesday night, and then wind up their road trip against the Green Bay Packers at Buffalo, Sunday the 10th. From these two exhibition games and the Sampson scrimmage, Coach Herb Kopf should have a fairly good idea of the 28 men he will retain by the time the squad returns to Boston Sept. 11.

Right at present, he has two newcomers who, on reputation, should make the grade, which means that two linemen will have to be dropped to find room for them. One is Augie Lio, All-America guard from Georgetown and place-kicking specialist. Lio was purchased from the Lions Wednesday and he is expected to report at Sampson Saturday afternoon. Lio, off his performances with Detroit last year, needs only to report in shape to click, for he is an established lineman with the size and speed necessary to make the grade, plus an educated toe which means plenty in the National League.

The other linesman is John Ohanis, a 220-pound guard who can also play tackle. Ohanis, who was a standout at San Jose State for the San Diego Bomers before receiving a medical discharge, was just purchased from Washington, and he shapes up as a real prospect.

Dobbs Honored

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The most valuable player for the College All-Stars in their 21-24 defeat by the Chicago Bears Wednesday night, football writers voted, was Lieut. Glenn Dobbs of Tulsa University.

The college team's sensational pass master, now stationed with the Second Air Force at Colorado Springs, Colo., was the choice of a majority of sports writers for the top honors. Lou Saban of Indiana University was voted second honors.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .356.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 98.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 97.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 170.
Doubles—Musal, St. Louis, 45.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 29.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 22.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 14-1 .933.

American League

Batting—Johnson, Boston, .326.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 101.
Runs Batted—Stephens, St. Louis, 91.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 168.
Doubles—Fox, Boston; and Boudreau, Cleveland, 32.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 13.
Home Runs—Johnson, Boston, and Stephens, St. Louis, 16.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 43.
Pitchng—Hughson, Boston, 18-5 .783; Newhouser, Detroit, 21-8 .724.

Scores 100 Runs

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—George "Snuffy" Stirnweiss of the Yankees was the first major leaguer to score 100 runs in the 1944 campaign. The New York second sacker scored three times yesterday in the first game of a double-header with Washington to boost his total to 101.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 31

International League

Syracuse 6, Jersey City 4.
Newark 6, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo at Rochester, rain.
Montreal at Toronto, rain.

American Association

Columbus 9, Louisville 0.
Toledo 2-6, Indianapolis 1-5.
Milwaukee at St. Paul, wet grounds.
Kansas City at Minneapolis, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 12, Los Angeles 3.
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 1.
Portland 5, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 2, Seattle 1 (11 innings).

Southern Association

Little Rock 11, Mobile 6.
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 3-1, New Orleans 0-21.
Nashville at Memphis, rain.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 4, Hartford 3.
Scranton 5, Albany 1.
Binghamton 6, Williamsport 1.
Elmira 4, Utica 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Johnson	.326	Partee	.252
Doerr	.325	Newsome	.252
Fox	.324	McBride	.250
Tabor	.282	Cronin	.249
Metkovich	.271	Culberson	.244
Bucher	.270	Conroy	.208
Finney	.257	Lake	.200

Braves

Holmes	.312	Wietelmann	.243
Masi	.280	Workman	.213
Macon	.277	Etchison	.207
Wright	.272	Drews	.203
Klutts	.271	Huston	.200
Nieman	.270	Hofferth	.196
Phillips	.258		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	O'Neill	8	9
Bowman	10	5	Terry	5	8
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Cecil	2	2	Woods	3	7

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	13	12	Javery	6	12
Hutchinson	7	6	Cardoni	0	5
Hutchings	1	2	MacPherson	0	0
Tobin	14	17			

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
	St. Louis	91	30	.752	33
20	Pittsburgh	71	50	.587	33
22½	Cincinnati	67	51	.568	36
35½	New York	57	67	.460	30
36	Chicago	54	65	.454	35
42½	Boston	50	74	.403	30
42½	Philadelphia	48	72	.400	34
45	Brooklyn	48	77	.384	29

Results Aug. 31

No games scheduled.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
	St. Louis	71	56	.559	27
2	New York	69	58	.543	27
3	Detroit	67	58	.536	29
3½	Boston	68	60	.531	26
10½	Cleveland	61	67	.477	26
10½	Philadelphia	62	68	.477	24
12	Chicago	58	61	.484	29
18½	Washington	53	75	.414	26

Results Aug. 31

Detroit 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 9, Washington 4.
New York 4, Washington 3.
Only games scheduled.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	6	12	12	12	
Adams-Millis ¾ae	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	19	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	145½	145½	145½	+1
Allegheny Corp	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	6	30	29⅞	30	
Alleg pr pf	1	53	53	53	
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	152⅜	151½	151½	— ½
Allied Kid 1a	2	15½	15½	15½	
Allied Mills 2e	54	33⅛	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
Allied Strs 1	8	2⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	6	38⅞	38½	38¾	
Amerada Pet 3	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Am Ag Ch 0 1.20a	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Am Airlines 1¼ao	1	77⅜	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Am Bank Note .80	1	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
Am Bosch ½e	3	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	168	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf /	130	180¼	180	180¼	
Am Car & F 2½e	7	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½ae	3	83½	82½	83½	+1½
Am Chain & C 2	*2	26½	26	26½	
Am Chicle 4a †	60	121	120	120½	+1¼
Am Crystal Sugar	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Am Distil	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	1	87½	87½	87½	+1½
Am&FP 2pf	9	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Am Hide & Leath	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Ice	54	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Locomo ⅓e	15	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	1	93	93	93	
Am M&Met ¼ae	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal ¾ae	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Am Pow & Lt	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am P&L S6 pf	3	57⅞	57¼	57¼	
Am P&L S5 pf	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	31	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Am R Mill .60e	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½a	520	73½	72¾	73¼	+1
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Am Sh Bldg 2a	1100	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	2	39⅜	39½	39⅜	
Am Smelt&Rpf7	20	157¾	157¾	157¾	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	25	25	25	
Am Stores 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90e	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	9	49½	48¾	49½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	18	164	163¾	163⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72	72	72	
Am Tob B 3a	6	73¼	72½	72½	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	1660	150	149¾	150	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	12	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Am Woolen	14	8⅞	8½	8¾	
Am Wool pf 8k	2	86⅞	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1¾e	35	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
AnacondaCon 1¾e	11	31	31	31	— ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Armour & Co	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	5	92½	91¼	92½	
Artloom Corp .30e	22	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Assd DryGoods¾ae	12	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	20	107½	107	107½	+1
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	170	101	100	101	+2
Atch T&SF 4½e	6	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1¼ae	4	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1e	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	1	112	110¾	112	+1
Atlas Corp 1½e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
AtlasPowd 2¼ae †	80	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Aviation Corp. 10e	42	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Balf Loco ct ¾ae	15	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Balt & Ohio	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	11	11	11	
Barium & A pf7½ak	5	64½	65	65½	+ ¼
Barber Asph	6	25	24½	24½	— ½
Barker pf 2¾k †	10	52	52	52	
Barnsdall Oil 60	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 2½g	1	29	29	29	—1
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35	34½	35	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼k †	2	108	108	108	
Beech Aire 1g	10	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aire 1e	15	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼ae	39	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	6	2	20	20	
Ben F L pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	
Best Foods 1e	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Beth Steel 4½ae	10	61⅝	61¼	61¼	
Bigelow-Sanf13¼e	2	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	12	10¾	10¾	10⅝	
Boeing Airplane 1a	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1½ae	5	52	51	51	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	3	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	53	53	53	+ ½
Bond Strs 2		42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1.20e	3	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	20	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	10	42½	42	42½	— ¼
Brklyn Un Gas ¾ae	2	21⅝	21½	21	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	34	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	11	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	
Budd Mfg pf	1120	205	201½	205	+4
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	10	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ⅜ae	3	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 3½e	18	17¾	18	18	
BurrAddMach.55e	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Bush Term ¼ae	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ak †	70	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼ag	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Byron Jackson ¾ae	1	25	23	24⅜	+1¾
Byers AM Co ¼ae	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calif P pf 2½	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ½
Cal & Hecla .60e	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾ae	12	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ½2e	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	50	50	50	— ¼
Care C & O 5	40	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	+ ⅛
CarpenterStl 1¼ae	2	32	32	32	+ ¼
Case JI Co ¾ae	3	37⅛	37	37	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf 7	10	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	49¾	49½	49½	+ ¼
Celanese Cp 3-70f	8	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½g	4	14½	14¼	14½	
Celotex Cp pf 1	200	18	18	18	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1⅓g	3	22	22	22	— ¼
Cent R R N J	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cerro de Pas 2½ae	4	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	76	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	180	108¾	108¼	108½	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	24	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	
Chi & E III 3½g	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Chi & E III A 1a	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Grt Wpf 17¾k	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	4	18½	18¾	18½	
Chi & No West	14	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	*178	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	+1
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	30	54½	54½	54½	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Childs Co	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Chile Con 1¾ae †	10	26	26	26	
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	15	92¾	92⅜	92½	+ ¼
City Invest †	30	74	74	74	— ¼
City Stores	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½ae	1	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	10	94	94	94	
Climax Molyb1.20a	1	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea 1½ae	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	138	138	138	+ ½
Colgate-Pal 1¾a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	50	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik 3ae	7	38	37	38	+1⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18	18	18	
Col & South †	20	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
ColBr cassA 1.20e	4	32½	32¾	32½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E 1.0e	32	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	85	84¼	85	+ ¼
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	7	78½	77½	78½	
Colum Pict 1½e	1		19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Comml Credit 2	*1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	3	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
Comml Solvents .30e	13	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	27	28	27¾	27⅞	

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	604,740
1944 volume to date	180,315,550
1943 volume to date	212,060,726

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Com'wlth&South	106	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k	7	66¾	66¼	66¼	—1⅜
Consol Cigpf4¾k 114		97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	4	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	19	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	5	107	1.63¼	107	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	8	23	22½	22½	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	14	14	14	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1¼ae	62	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	17	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	16½	16½	16½	
ConsumP pf4½ †	50	110¾	110¼	110	
Container Corp¾ae	1	27	27	27	
Cont Bak ½ae	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	8	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Cont Oil Del .90e	*16	28	28	28	
Cooper-Bess ¼ae	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	3	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
CorrWdSt pf2½ †	10	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	
Corn Exch 2.40	120	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	7	59½	59¼	59¼	
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Coty Inc .15e ◦	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	2	26	26	26	
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	106¾	106½	106½	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	1210	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	16½	16½	16½	
Cudahy Packing	2	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	40	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	135	135	135	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	4	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	81	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1¼ae	9	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	25½	25¼	25½	
Davison Chem 1e	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	2	43	43	43	
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	35⅜	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	35	34¾	34¾	
Del Lack & West	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Dens-Wem G 1¼ae	2	21	21	21	+1
Detroit Edi .90e	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	220	39½	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Diam Match 2½g	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½g	1	42	42	42	
Diam T Motor 1	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Dixie Cup ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g †	40	46½	46½	46½	
Doeh D Cas 1¾ae	2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	50	24⅜	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	23	57½	56½	57¼	+1
Dresser Mfg 1e	7	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Duhill Int	7	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾ae	12	154	153	153	— ¾
duPont pf 4½a	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
Eagle Pich L .45e	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	40	39	40	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165	165	165	— ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	2	22	22	22	
El Auto-Lite 1e	6	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	11	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	90	90	90	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	96⅜	95½	96	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	4	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	65	65	65	
Eng Pub Service	32	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	30	101¼	101	101	+ ⅛
EPSS5½pf5½z †	120	101½	101½	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	6	12	12	12	
Erie R R ¼ae	2	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf 5½e	9	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Prod ¼ae	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	37½	36	37½	+1½
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
Fams Tel & Rad	32	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e	3	22	22	22	
Fed Mot Truck .40	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Federat D Strs1½e	4	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	10	101½	101½	101½	
Ferro Enam ¾ae	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	47½	47½	47½	
Firestone 1⅓ae	8	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
Firstkote .45e	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	60	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Food Mach 1.40e	2	60	60	60	
Francisco Sugar	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	7	41¾	41½	41¾	
Fruehauf T pf	† 30	115	114	115	+1⅞
Gabriel Co ½ae	2	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼ag	53	21¼	21	21	
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	30	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45e	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable A	1	17	17	17	
GenCable pf5½akt	210	100	99	100	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	19	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	60	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	15	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2½ae	31	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½2e	2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	58	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	87½	87¾	87½	+ ¼
Gen Refract .90e	*10	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½kt	150	78½	78	78½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	85	85	85	
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gladden Co .90e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Gobel Adolf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	122½	122½	122½	— ¾
Goodrich BF 1½ae	3	52	51⅝	52	+ ½
GoodyearT&R1½ae	6	49	48¾	49	
Goth Hosiery ½2g	16	16¾	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	54	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
Grand Union ½e	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	— ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	16	16	16	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	5	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	155½	155½	155½	
Greyhound Corp 1	5	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	10	6⅜	16	6¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	14	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	2	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	2	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	21	21	21	
Harb-Walker 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
HatCpAm pf6½g †	10	106	106	106	
Hayes Indust ½ae	3	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
Hayes Mfg	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	10	106½	106½	106½	— ½
HerculesPowder 1e	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Homestake Min	30	45⅞	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅛
Houd-Hers B ½ae	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Hollv Sugar 3	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¾ae	*1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	5	68⅞	68¾	68¾	
Household Fpf5 †	10	114	114	114	+1¼
Houston Oil	7	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Hudson &Man pf	3	9	9	9	
Hun Bay M&S ½2	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Hunt Sound 2	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	11	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Ill Central pf	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	60	65	65	65	

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Today	54.9	Prev. day	55.0
Month ago	54.7	Year ago	49.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Indpls Pw&Lt .90e	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	1	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Inland Steel 3e	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
InspiratCopper ¾ae	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Intercn-Cp pf 6 †	10	112	112	112	+ ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	3	180	179½	180	+1
Int Harvester 2.60	3	80½	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
Int Harvester pf7	100	174½	174½	174½	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
IntMinerals&C¼e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	75	75	75	
Int Mining	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Int Nick Can 1.60	21	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
Int Nick Can pf7	170	134½	134½	134½	
Int Paper	54	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	8	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Int RyCAmpf1¾k †	50	83	83	83	
Int Shoe 1.80	3	42	41	42	+1
Int Tel & Tel	72	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
Interst Dept S ¾ae

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13⅞
American Hardware Co	30⅞	32⅝
American Manufacturing	51¾	55¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical	30⅝	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	52¾	56
Art Metal Construction	24⅜	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109¾	..
Bendix Home Appliance	9⅝	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	19½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23	24¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	39¼
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34¾	37½
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅞	9
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	18
Colonial Stores	21⅝	23⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
*Draper Corporation	77½	80½
Durez Plastic Chemical	24	26¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10⅞	11¾
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅝	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅞	10¾
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	16⅞
General Machinery	27¾	30¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	60	63
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29⅜	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	80	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskeline Mfg Co	6⅞	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35¼	37¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅞	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅜	31⅛
International Detrola	14⅞	16¼
Keith George E Co	70	..
Kendall Company	113⅜	123⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¼	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114½	118½
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30⅛
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	64¼	66½
Merck & Co	37½	40½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24¼	26¾
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11½
Nashawena Mills	19⅞	21⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¾	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2dpf	28¼	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67⅛	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	10m	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47¾	50¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	7½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson A Co	47½	50⅝
Rochester Telephone	15⅛	16½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36¼	38½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	61¾	..
Sanford Mills	44¾	47¾
Submarine Signal Co	32½	35
Tampax Inc	8	63¾
Time Incorporated	63	66
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3½
United Elastic Corp	17⅞	19¼
U S Envelope Company	77¾	78¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94¼	98
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104⅜	..
Wamsutt Mills Inc	29⅜	31⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅞	17
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11	12⅜

*Ex-dividend, †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (.60a)	51⅝	54⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅞	46⅝
Agricultural (3a)	7	78½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	18⅛	19¾
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¾	57¾
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21¾
City of New York (1½e)	17⅞	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	51½	53½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	42¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62¼	66¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	91	95
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅜	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	49½	52½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe G Republic (½)	8¼	9⅜
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	87½	90
Jersey City Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9⅜
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	67	70½
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Assocn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58¾	61¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15⅝
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅜	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅞	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	4¾	6⅜
Republican Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St. Paul Fire & Marine	73¾	76¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	35¼	37¼
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	473	488
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅞	39¼
United States Fire (2)	49	51¾
United States Guar (1.60a)	72½	77½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35⅞

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.05	4.43
Amerex Holding	29.375	30.50
American Business Shares	3.80	4.17
Axe Houghton Fund	15.10	16.24
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.00	106.25
Boston Fund	18.12	19.48
Broad Street Investing	29.85	32.27
Bullock Fund	15.85	17.37
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	28.59	30.75
Chemical Fund	9.81	10.62
Christiana Securities Co	2435.00	2535.00
Commodity Corp	8.94	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.18	23.82
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.67	14.68
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.00	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.54	21.04
Fundamentors Inc	23.44	25.69
General Capital	34.74	37.35
General Investors Trust	5.58	6.01
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.45	7.10
Low Priced Shares	6.24	6.87
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Railroad Equip. Shares	4.40	4.85
Steel Shares	4.49	4.95
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.82	24.54
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.88
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.57	27.93
B-2	32.07	14.65
B-3	19.93	11.56
B-4	10.19	5.31
K-1	18.97	23.99
K-2		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.80	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.06	9.96
Mass Invest Tr	22.20	23.87
Mass Invest 2nd Fd	10.97	11.80
Mutual Invest	11.60	12.68
Nation Wide Voting	3.84	....
New England Fund	13.02	14.03
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.21	15.28
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.51	3.86
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.73	95.63
State Street Invest	45.25	48.25
New York Stock		
Automobile	6.96	7.66
Railroad	5.45	6.01
Railroad Equip	7.65	8.42
Steel	6.23	6.86
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.20	18.89
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.94	5.70
Nation Wide Sec	1.35	1.48
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.04	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	33.50	35.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

168th Consecutive Dividend paid by The Texas Company and its predecessor.

A dividend of 50¢ per share or two per cent (2%) on par value of the shares of The Texas Company has been declared this day, payable on October 2, 1944, to stockholders of record as shown by the books of the company at the close of business on September 1, 1944. The stock transfer books will remain open.

L. H. LINDEMAN
July 28, 1944 Treasurer

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9

Grant us the opportunity and we will gladly place our services and facilities at your disposal.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY
announce the change in their name to
E. M. NEWTON & COMPANY
and the removal of their offices
to
201 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON 10, MASSACHUSETTS
September 1, 1944 Hubbard 1100

CANADIAN BUSINESS
Explore now the possibilities of the development of Canada's vast resources in the post-war period. This Bank, associated with the growth of the Dominion for over a century, stands ready to help you. Enquiries are cordially invited.
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Established 1832

Bank States Peace Rests On Realism

"As we stand at the threshold of victory over the Nazi forces in Europe, the problems of peace loom challengingly before us. To win that peace at home and abroad, clear thinking and realism are imperative," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"In the two decades or so before the war, this country was growing soft and shied away from reality by taking the easy way out. From now on we shall be compelled to grapple with our problems because their magnitude rules out bypassing.

Sees Europe as Competitor

"There are grandiose blueprints not only for the vast outpuring of Federal funds at home but also for reconstructing the world by lifting living standards everywhere. The country will, as a matter of humanity and of enlightened self-interest, help the stricken nations to their feet and aid in providing facilities so that they can go to work and help themselves. But there is a point beyond which we cannot go without bankrupting ourselves and dragging the world down with us.

"The end of the war will find an impoverished Europe with channels of trade disrupted, but these countries will muster their strength and rise again. Stern necessity will compel them to work hard and for long hours. We shall have to match our brains, skill, and energy with a group that has become hard, shrewd, and determined, and that after the war may initiate an aggressive trade front.

"For nearly four decades our sense of values has been warped by the stupendous outlay of money for war purposes, speculation, and pump priming. It has created the impression that this vast outpouring of money was evidence of great wealth and the key to abundance, ease, and security, and that the long-looked-for formula of getting something for nothing has at last been found. . . . This generation has been too inclined to lose sight of the need for productive facilities or the source of payment for them and has instead placed the emphasis upon public spending. This is a dangerous illusion.

Warns of Collectivism

"Unless there is a fundamental change in our concepts of money and wealth, we shall continue down the road of creeping collectivism, with a constant dwindling of economic freedom and private enterprise, until we are eventually engulfed in totalitarianism.

"The United States is destined to play the leading role in world reconstruction. The greatest contribution that we can make is to establish a strong economy and to adopt sound domestic and international policies that square with reality and are based upon individual effort and enterprise. Grandiose plans under the leadership of a paternalistic Government cannot give the American people what they want, for in the end such a system leads to the loss of liberty and lower living standards. The key to our salvation lies in removing the shackles of individual energy and providing incentives so that we may capitalize on the opportunities that lie beckoning to us.

"Our efforts should be devoted toward strengthening our national fiber to withstand the vicissitudes that may come our way, and we should turn our backs upon the soft life that seeks shelter and comfort under the protective wing of a benevolent Government, for in the arduous struggle that lies ahead the rewards will go to those people who work hard and unflinchingly face their problems in a spirit of realism."

Newsprint Output Lower in July

NEW YORK (AP)—Newsprint production in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland last month aggregated 326,083 tons, compared with 330,005 tons in June and 354,958 tons in July of last year, the News Print Service Bureau reported.

Canadian output at 244,406 tons compared with 61,106 in June, and Newfoundland turned out 21,802 tons against 22,035 in June.

For the first seven months of the year, an increase in the production from Canadian mills helped offset a decline in the United States and Newfoundland and production was down only .8 of one per cent from that of the corresponding 1943 period at 2,314,306 tons.

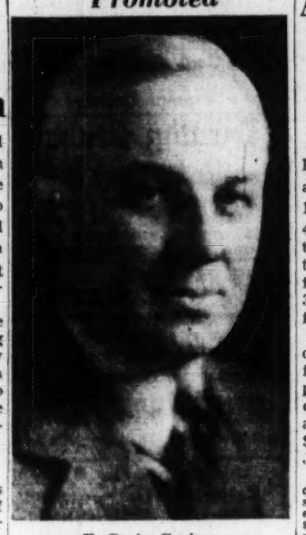
The bureau estimated supplies of newsprint paper in the hands of mills at the end of the month at 70,455 tons for Canada, 7,303 tons in the United States, and 39,377 tons in Newfoundland. The aggregate of 117,135 tons compared with 130,956 a month earlier and 116,728 a year earlier.

Cotton Group to Push Use Of Staple for Insulation

MEMPHIS (AP) — The National Cotton Council has announced it would join with six leading manufacturers of cotton insulation in a promotion campaign and added that the industry promises to become "one of the greatest" consumers of cotton.

The Council explained that the industry expects to use 60,000,000 pounds of cotton this year compared to 55,000,000 in 1940. It added most insulation is manufactured from short staple, lower grades of cotton for which there has been little demand.

Promoted



Ex Craig Greiner

Appointed a vice-president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. Mr. Greiner, formerly manager of the Ayer New England branch with offices in Boston, has been with the Ayer organization for 27 years.

FEA to Discontinue License Procedure Controlling Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The program license procedure that control exports from a number of countries and other trade areas will be discontinued Oct. 1, the foreign economic administration announced.

Exporters no longer will be required to obtain release certificates from purchasing missions representing:

The United Kingdom, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Newfoundland, and most other British Empire areas; the Soviet Union; the Belgian Congo; French possessions such as French Oceania, Madagascar and Reunion, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French West Indies, and French Guiana; Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies; the Middle East; and Greenland.

Under the new program, intended to simplify wartime foreign trade regulations where conditions warrant, FEA will issue all export licenses direct to applicants.

The same step was taken July 1 with regard to exports from Latin American countries.

Plans $155,000,000 Refunding Issue For Big Chicago Utility

CHICAGO (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company announced plans to issue $155,000,000 in new bonds to be used in refunding under a program begun in 1937 to simplify the capital structure of the Commonwealth Edison group.

Bonds to be refunded consist of $98,000,000 of Commonwealth Edison and $80,000,000 of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. Chairman Charles Y. Freeman of Commonwealth Edison said $23,000,000 of the Edison bonds would be redeemed with available cash.

The remaining $155,000,000 of old 3½ per cent bonds will be substituted by the new bonds with an interest rate not to exceed 3 per cent. The refunding of the Public Service Company bonds is contingent upon necessary amendments to the Edison mortgage and other authorizations.

Plans will be submitted to Commonwealth Edison stockholders at a special meeting, Oct. 5.

Roads' Ton-Mile Revenues Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The volume of freight handled by Class I railroads in July, 1944, measured in revenue ton-miles, amounted to approximately 63,750,000,000 ton-miles, according to preliminary estimates based on reports just received from the railroads by the Association of American Railroads. In July, 1943, it was 63,742,367,000.

Class I railroads in the first seven months of 1944 performed 4½ per cent more revenue ton-miles of service than in the same period of 1943. The 1944 total was one and one-quarter times that of 1942 and two and one-half times the ton-miles volume of the first seven months in 1939.

Armor Plant Reopens Due To Need for More Tanks

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The cast armor plant, operated by the American Steel Foundries at East Chicago, Ind., reopened this week, preparatory to resuming production of armor castings.

Col. John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance District, said the reopening was brought about by increased demand for medium tanks.

Thomas Drever, president of American Steel Foundries, said a force of approximately 2,000 persons will be required before full production can be resumed.

The Government plant, which began operation in October, 1943, ceased production last May and was put in a stand-by condition.

Lockheed Aircraft Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Board of directors of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation have voted an interim dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record on Sept. 16.

Am. Pr. & Lt. Has Decline In Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—American Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries report net income for the 12 months ended June 30 of $14,419,243 after interest and income taxes of the parent company, equal to $8.14 each on combined preferred shares, compared with $15,310,490, or $8.64 a preferred share, for the preceding year.

Share earnings are based on combined 793,581 shares of $6 preferred, and 978,444 shares of $5 preferred stocks on which undeclared cumulative dividends in arrears amounted to $34.57½ and $28.81¼ a share respectively last June 30.

Borden Co. and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries report net income for six months ended June 30 of $4,329,000, equal to $1.01 a share, compared with $3,791,275, or 87 cents a share, for the same period last year. Net income in each instance was after a reserve of $1,500,000 for special contingencies.

Atlas Plywood Corp. and domestic subsidiaries report net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $784,691, or $1.66 a share on 433,524 common shares, against $550,630, or $3.41 a share on 141,562 common shares for the preceding year.

Diamond Match Co. reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $1,053,449, equal to 86 cents a common share, compared with $1,042,608 or 84 cents a common share, for the first half of last year.

American Potash & Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $742,651, or $1.40 a share, against $671,825, or $1.27 a share, for the first half of 1943.

McLellan Stores Co. reports net profit for the 12 months ended July 31 of $1,244,684, equal to $1.45 a common share, against $1,377,371 or $1.63 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

E. L. Bruce Co. (manufacturers hardwood flooring, lumber products, and chemicals) in preliminary statement for fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, reports net profit of $529,383 after charges and taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and 3½ per cent preferred stocks, to $3.39 a share on 130,000 shares of outstanding common stock. This compares with $543,656.16, or $3.49 a common share, in preceding fiscal year.

The W. L. Maxson Corporation, designers and makers of variable speed drives and control systems, in an interim statement of income sent today to stockholders, reports net sales of $7,664,000 from Jan. 1 to July 16, 1944. This compares with a total of $6,099,000 for the corresponding period of 1943. A net profit of $178,000, or 74 cents per share, is indicated after providing $480,000 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, compared with $248,000, or $1.03 per share, for the 1943 period.

Soss Manufacturing Company, Detroit, reports net profits after Federal taxes but before renegotiation for the six months ended June 30, 1944, of $185,745, equal to 85 cents per share on 195,000 shares of outstanding common (capital) stock. These figures are subject to year-end audit adjustments and compare with net for the corresponding period of 1943 of $64,290 equal to 33 cents per share. Sales for the first half of 1944 amounted to $1,659,000 and for the first six months of 1943 totaled $758,000.

Bills Would Permit U. S. Mines to Sell Gold, Silver Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Legislation to permit the free movement of newly mined United States gold and silver in world markets was proposed in both houses of Congress today.

Simultaneously, Senator Scrugham (D) of Nevada, co-sponsor with Representative Engle (D) of California, issued a statement asserting "it is high time our producers were permitted to take advantage of high world prices."

"Those so-called economists who object to higher U. S. Treasury prices for gold and silver on the ground that this would constitute a subsidy hardly could object to domestic producers benefiting from high prices abroad," Senator Scrugham's statement said. "The bill specifically exempts exports of such metal as is needed in the war effort.

"I do not think the monetary plan evolved at Bretton Woods conference is sound without both gold and silver backing in substantial amounts. In my opinion, Congress will do well to reject the plan as it now stands.

"Those who complain that our Treasury already holds too much gold and silver should be pleased at the prospect of foreign sales being made. The nations agreeing to the Bretton Woods plan should be happy over the possibility of obtaining more of the precious metals to contribute to the common fund."

Phone Rates Cut To the Caribbean

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rate reductions of from $1.50 to $6.75 on three-minute weekday telephone calls between most parts of the United States and a list of Caribbean countries were announced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, effective Sept. 1.

Officials of the Federal Communications Commission said the reductions were ordered after consultation with the company concerning a program of lower rates for overseas service.

The cuts apply to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Curacao, and Surinam. Charges for service to seven other countries in South America and the Caribbean were reduced earlier this month.

The rate from Washington to Surinam, for instance, comes down $3, to $9. The charge on Central American calls becomes $7.50, a decrease of $1.50, and that for Curacao is reduced by $4.50 becoming $7.50. There are lower rates on Sunday calls, and for Panama on night calls.

Bendix to Enter Field Of Home Radio Sets

BALTIMORE (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corp. announced that for the first time it would manufacture and market a line of home radio sets as soon as the military situation permits.

The company, which has been making precision radio, radar and other communication equipment for the Armed Services, said the home radios would be made in plants located here.

MASSACHUSETTS
ARLINGTON
FRAMES for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
18 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4113
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

BOSTON—Dorchester
Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
First to . . . Fraser's then . . . Back to School or College
Fraser's has complete selections of Clothing for Girls and Boys of all ages!
Storey-Bo
Annual Presentation of FINE FURS
A Large Selection of Quality Fur Coats
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.
PORTER'S
THE APPAREL SHOP FOR WOMEN and MISSES
224-229 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.
NEW WHEAT MAPLE shown in BEDROOM SUITES and BREAKFAST SETS
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
619 Main St., Brockton 48, Mass. Opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers
FLOWERS for All Occasions
ALICE D. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8800
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 6000. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Baggage Transfer
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD
Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up
Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000
the apparel shop
(Concord, Mass.)
New Fall Merchandise Is Arriving Daily

DEDHAM
Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819
We know that you know . . . that we're doing our best to serve you well in spite of shortage of help, transportation problems, and increased demands. We appreciate your patience.
"Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0168
The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS
DEDHAM (Continued)
The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

FALL RIVER
Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents $25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Multi-Facet Diamonds with 40 more facets.
$99.00 to $1000.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET
F. A. Lane Company
Fall Suits, Topcoats, Hats and Other Wearables for Men and Boys have arrived
Same Fine Qualities
Same Reasonable Prices
830 MAIN STREET
Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820
Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.
THE HOROLOGICAL SHOP
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
JOHN L. KOSKI
370 Main Street Over Ritter the Florist

FRAMINGHAM
DEMARTINI & FOSSA
Meats, Fruits and Groceries
2 Fairbanks Road
Tel. Framingham 5175
Framingham Junction
Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 UNION AVENUE
Telephone 6306
BATES STATIONERY CO.
"Everything for the Office"
IRVING SQUARE
J. C. PENNEY
Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
313 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.

HAVERHILL
NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "TriClene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647
GAINES DRY Dog FOOD
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44
Pauline's Dress Shop
Distinctive Apparel Moderately Priced
Hotel Bartlett 97 Main Street
For Students going back to School
All-Wool Slacks $6.95
THE MANHATTAN SHOP
1 MERRIMACK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS
HAVERHILL (Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 942-8 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HINGHAM
NEW SHARES are now on sale
Fully insured under Massachusetts Laws
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 Years of Service
37 Main Street Hingham 0780

HOLYOKE
You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
163 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE
CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K Than Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
19 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000
THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064
Leather Bill Folds
Toiletries—
Developing and Printing
Kemps Nuts
Stefanie Dress Shop
Complete Fall Line
DRESSES—SKIRTS
SWEATERS—BLOUSES
6 Waltham St. Lex. 1433 M

LOWELL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2346. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
Traditional Quality in FURS at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL
Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

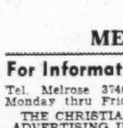
LYNN
FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888 —FLORISTS— 1944
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"
HEAVY DUTY—FIRST QUALITY BED PILLOWS
Just 300 of these fine feather pillows. Covered with 8-ounce feather-proof ticking. $1.69 ea.
Goddard Bros
Market St., Telephone LY 2-3137
J. Musinsky & Sons
SHOES
Attractive Fall Styles for Men, Women and Children
Reasonably Pri

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Are Headquarters for all
Back-to-School Needs
F. N. JOSLIN CO.


Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
83 Pleasant Street Mal. 6245

BACK TO SCHOOL AND BACK TO
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Boys' Sport Coats
$12.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Higgins
VICTORY VALUES
Line of Shoes for Women
Without equal in PRICE-VALUE or STYLE in this city or elsewhere..... $3.85
144 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN 1487

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M. Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel 4047

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham. Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0986
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 10 Post Office Sq. Boston. HUB. 8060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
BACK-TO-SCHOOL TOGS
From Kindergarten to College
We have the clothes they'll need right through the year.

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase St., Cor. Logan

LA FRANCE
Registered Jeweler
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
"TRAUB" WEDDING RINGS
793 Purchase Street
Eugene P. La France, Proprietor

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., INC.
Established 1885
CLEANERS and DYERS THE SANITONE WAY
312 Pleasant Street Dial 57803 or 57804

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember
Interest begins the tenth of each month
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

FOR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive, will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATES
WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF STORM SASH AND DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Now is the time to act, while materials are available

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Hosiery and Scarves at
433 Centre St., Newton LAS 6054
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA 2092

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072
Prepare now for your winter needs. Weatherstripping, storm windows, oil burner supplies.
Complete Line of Canning Equipment.

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the Centre of Newton Centre
843 Beacon Street

Joan Kenley
Blouses you see on pretty girls the nation over. We have them here in the styles you love.
$2.95 to $4.95
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Main Office Big. 4600 — TEXACO — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

TEMPTING QUALITY
Lagging appetites revive when foodstuffs are consistently high in quality and desirability. Star Market prices are money-saving; assortments are varied.
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Somerville

Get Outfitted for Fall
at
MANDELL'S
SHOES—SLACKS
SPORT COATS and FURNISHINGS
311 Walnut Street

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products--Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

FLODIN SEWING MACHINE CO.

SEWING MACHINES
VACUUM CLEANERS
ELECTRIC TABLE APPLIANCES & LAMPS
SOLD & REPAIRED
All Work Guaranteed
257 Walnut Street BIG. 3204

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
Service
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

SWEATERS 'N SKIRTS
We have them in all sizes, all colors. Choose your own favorite blend for corridor-talk.
Head-to-toe Outfitters to Newton Youth.
BARRON'S
West Newton Square . . LAsell 2300

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton Mass

PITTSFIELD

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

NOW SHOWING
Our
NEW FALL SHOES
WALK-OVERS
190 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Prepare for Back to School
Get Your Dictionaries at
BOOK SHOP
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
53 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PREsident 0837

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1347 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
DOG, BIRD and FISH FOODS
Peat Moss, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers and Seeds
6 Haven Street Tel. 1141

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
131 Highland Avenue SOM. 2387
Over Central Theatre

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SHOES FOR SCHOOL
at
LEAVITT'S
Cancellation Shop
414 Highland Ave. Opp. Post Office

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Winterize Your Home Now!
We Have Weather Stripping and Asbestos Pipe Covering
Do Your Painting with
WATERPROOF 100% Pure Paint
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Magoun Sq. Pro 1095

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 926 SUMNER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. S. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1303 MAIN STREET

Beauty Salon
Maison Woodworth Inc.
Springfield's Leading Beauty Salons
Hotel Kimball, at Bridge St. entrance
Telephone 2-1121—and
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Youngsters in Hollywood

These nine-months-old twins, Donna and Elissa Lambertson, have been given roles in a forthcoming Hollywood production. They wear their honors, like their hair ribbons, with admirable aplomb.

In Lighter Vein

Didn't Sound Financial

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England to consult someone about her loan holding. The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person. He inquired:

"Is it a case of conversion or redemption, madam?"

"Conversion? Redemption?" faltered the woman. "Er-pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"—Montreal Daily Star.

Speaking of Figures

The small community was aware that the Jones couple did not see eye to eye on many things. The vicar of the village was delegated to speak to them.

"You know, my dear Jones, that you and your wife should be as one."

"As a matter of fact we are as ten," replied the other sadly.

"How's that?"

"She's the one and I'm the nought."

In Case You Didn't Know

Nearly 4,000,000 motor vehicles went out of use in 1942 and 1943 in the United States and have not been replaced, according to registration statistics. . . . A deficit of 21,000,000 tons of coal for the year ending April 1, 1945, is predicted by the government; of this 5,000,000 tons is anthracite. . . . Over 1,000 different chemicals are used in building an army tank and over 2,000 in making a battleship. . . . From automobiles to an 11-mile range antiaircraft cannon was the conversion successfully made by one American company.

Associated Press

Youngsters in France

These responsible looking pups are the pets of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander of American Ground Forces in Northern France. As official Keepers of the General's Helmet, they are privileged to attend a conference between their master and other Allied generals. Their reply to inquisitive questioners is: "No comment."

Today's Quotation

The crimes that are now being committed by man against man cry aloud not for vengeance, but for a complete change in our relationship one with another.—GEORGE LANSBURY.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Airplane Has Ten Landing Wheels?

The German ME-323 powered glider or "flying freighter" has a ten-wheeled undercarriage. In spite of its six Gnome-Rhone engines, the plane is so massive and ponderous that it cannot leave the ground without assistance. When it is ready to take to the air, it requires the assistance of a tow plane and eight take-off rockets mounted under the wings and fired at the crucial moment to give the craft the needed added impetus to get it off the ground.

* * *

Why Bread Toasts Faster on a Clear Day Than on a Damp, Cloudy Day?

Miss M. J. T., of Lexington, Mass., asserts that it is her experience that bread toasts faster on a clear and sunny day than it does on a damp or cloudy day and wants to know why this is so.

Most of us have observed that soft, moist fresh bread toasts more slowly than hard, dry stale bread. This is because the heat from the toaster must first dry out the fresh bread before it can begin to brown its fibers.

Muggy, humid days at least delay the drying out of bread and in some cases may even increase the moisture content of the slices. And, as indicated above, the damper the bread, the longer it takes to make it into toast.

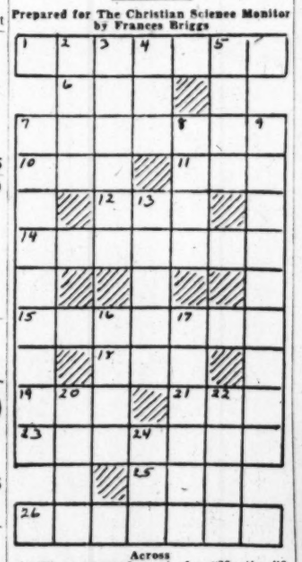
W. P. Keasbey

Facts and Figures

BECAUSE THE FRENCH USED TO THROW THEIR WOODEN SHOES (SABOTS) INTO MACHINERY, THE WORD SABOTAGE WAS COINED
A TAX ON WINDOWS WAS LEVIED IN ENGLAND IN 1696
IT'S A FACT ALMOST ALL OF EGYPT'S 16 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN THE LOWER NILE VALLEY AND DELTA
K. PARRIS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

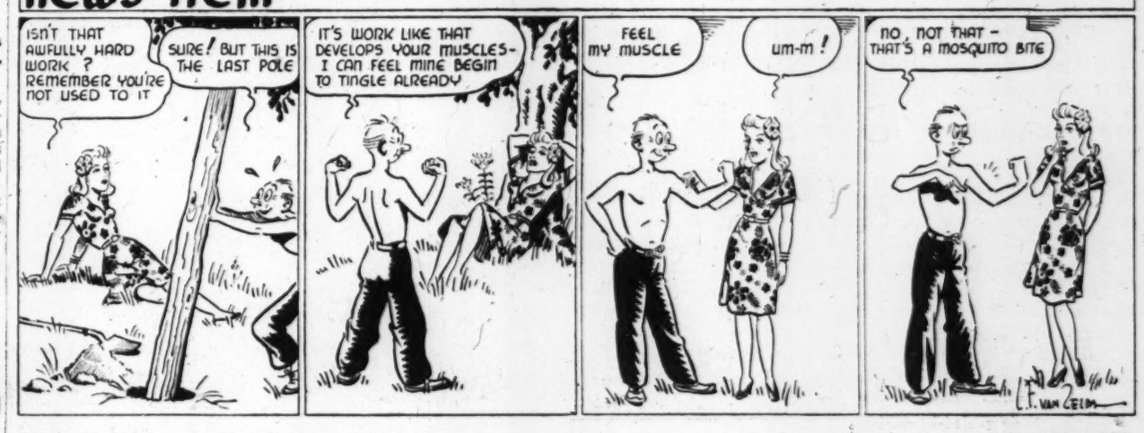
1—Who composed music for "Maytime"?
6—Dame ——— Whitty.
7—What are breakfast foods?
10—Craft.
11—The term "apian" should remind you of what creature?
12—Color.
14—Who invented a method of printing for the blind?
15—What is a portion of time too short to be estimated?
18—In what part of body is the stirrup bone?
19—Obtained.
21—What is name of a one-act drama by Eugene O'Neill?
23—What sculptor did the bronze "American Soldier" at Metropolitan Museum of Art?
25—Old cloth measure.
26—Auguste Mustel invented what musical instrument?

Down

2—What was a Hebrew dry measure used in Bible times?
3—What is Flotow's well-known opera?
4—What do you call hole or holes of a course remaining unplayed at end of a golf match?
5—What is an assumed part in a drama?
7—What Massachusetts city has long been famous as an intellectual center?
8—What is first name of Magwitch, character in "Great Expectations"?
9—Willie Baxter is hero of what Tarkington novel?
13—What mountains are located in northeastern Utah?
16—Places.
17—Who is the imprisoned spirit released by Prospero in "The Tempest" (poss.)?
20—What was first name of Mr. Read, American novelist, editor, and humorist?
22—What is a lively, buoyant, cheerful tune?
24—Golf mound.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM~ A SAMSON IN THE MAKING.


ISN'T THAT AWFULLY HARD WORK ? REMEMBER YOU'RE NOT USED TO IT
SURE! BUT THIS IS THE LAST POLE
IT'S WORK LIKE THAT DEVELOPS YOUR MUSCLES- I CAN FEEL MINE BEGIN TO TINGLE ALREADY
FEEL MY MUSCLE
um-m !
NO, NOT THAT - THAT'S A MOSQUITO BITE

The Taffles—*Make Like an Ostrich* — By PALMER

WHOOPS! I WAS SO BUSY TODAY I FORGOT TO GET A HAIRCUT - AND WHAT A "RIBBING" I'LL GET IF FROLIC FINDS OUT —
MAYBE IF I BURY MY HEAD IN THIS PAPER AND KEEP VERY QUIET, SHE WON'T NOTICE ANYTHING —
SILENCE
I DON'T KNOW, SQUIGGLES — THERE'S A MAN BEHIND THAT PAPER WHO COULD DO WITH A HAIRCUT — ME MIGHT BE YOUR FATHER —
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*False Alarm* — By LE PELLEY

POP.... COME QUICK AND HEAR THE GOOD NEWS COMING OVER THE RADIO
WHAT? WHAT? IS THE WAR OVER ??
WAR? NO... CRISPY FLAKES HAS A FREE OFFER.. A FOOTBALL FOR TWENTY BOX TOPS..
WHAT I NEED IS A VACATION ~

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Mr. Hess Speaks Up* — By RODGERS

When things began to get so complicated last night, I decided it was time to get the Boss's father on the scene.
"What's all the racket about?" he wanted to know—
"We've discovered the prowler is Mr. Hess!" the Boss told him—
"Nonsense! I don't believe" Mr. Simpson began—
"If the boy recognized me, perhaps I'd better 'fess up," Mr. Hess interrupted—

The Adventures of Waddles—*None but the Brave Deserve the Fair* — By THE HAGERS

I WISH I HAD SOMETHING TO ENTER AT QUACKBURG'S COUNTY FAIR.
WHY DONT YOU ENTER TINY?
WADDLES WANTS TO ENTER TINY IN THE COUNTY FAIR. TED, YOU MAY ENTER MAY, THE HEN.
SO I'VE GOT TO ESCORT THE FAIR MAY TO THE FAIR !!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Majdanek

There are no words for this.

Murder? Massacre? Bestialism? Obscenity?

No. They don't tell it. We don't have the words.

We have Lidice, of course. That has come to mean something as realization of the Nazi crime in that and countless such villages eats its way into the imagination.

But from Lidice to Majdanek is a precipitous descent from wild barbarism to thoroughly schooled animality. Majdanek was organized so efficiently, and embodied technology so smugly, that one can only deduce that its designers certainly put their icy hearts into their work.

Describing Majdanek, reporters aiming only at accuracy find themselves constructing stories more horrible, more weird, more improbable than any of those produced by fevered imaginations of scenarists: gas chambers, crematory furnaces that look like industrial plants, and assembly-line technique of execution. These are things that civilized beings do not want to believe.

This is the evil men would rather shut their eyes to, partly because it is the logical conclusion of a too widely shared materialistic, technological progress unguided by spiritual discernment, but partly, too, because no civilized person wants to think that other people can act so differently from himself.

It puts too big a gap between us who believe, even in the most general way, in the sanctity of the individual, in the validity of moral concepts, including mercy, and those who have set themselves up to discredit these qualities. We find ourselves in a strange world when we discover this alien element among us.

On some cold moon, on Mars or a planet where all things, flowers, trees, animate creatures, are made of stony substances or encased in steely shells, or look like nothing we have ever seen—there we say we might find a Majdanek, a factory where creatures quickened by human feelings, by sympathy, by affection, by responses to the beautiful in nature and art, can be swiftly reduced to fertilizer for cabbages in near-by fields. A factory of death dedicated to lebensraum.

This is the Majdanek that reliable reporters are describing in dispatches from Lublin, Poland. An estimated million and a half people perished there most of whom were guilty of no crime but opposing the crime of Naziism.

We shall, being civilized beings, want more evidence before we plan the future on such findings. But the Nazis themselves boasted of what they would do to "inferior" peoples who proved themselves superfluous in a Nazi world. The Nazis make no apologies for robot bombs. What they have done to Florence, Italy, will never be wiped from history's black slate.

The Nazis set out to make a new kind of world. They are not doing it. But if the world after this war is a strange world for Germans, that nation can thank its physicists and political leaders who combine their talents so spectacularly in projects like Majdanek.

French Re-Birth

Reports from France tell of the forming of a Provisional Government under de Gaulle leadership. A glance at the list of men in the most prominent positions discloses some very familiar names, and some not so familiar. But the statement that leaders of the resistance movement in France are being taken into this Government under the aliases they used in Underground work is a clear portent that France is emerging from its travail with a revitalized leadership.

The quality of this may be decisively affected by men whose political development is free from the old corrupting influences which pervaded the declining Third Republic. Here is the right remedy for the ills which affected France. It is the only one acceptable to the freedom-loving French. They do not now lift a finger or voice a protest at the eclipse of Pétainism, which would have tried to rid France of one set of evils by turning back the clock to times which bred even greater evils.

The rise of France could not come from the efforts of a few paternalistic and authoritarian groups to impose their concept of virtue from the top. It had to come from that wellspring of French life, the people, who had to redeem themselves if France was to be redeemed.

The Postwar Plan

In adopting the George plan for postwar care of the unemployed, the House has taken its stand with the Senate in prescribing what has been conveniently, but not quite accurately, defined as an ultra-conservative course.

Congress has taken the stand, and by an overwhelming vote, that there is sufficient deferred purchasing power in America, enough consumer demand at home and abroad, to compel rapid industrial reconversion and full, or almost full, employment for some time to come; that private enterprise can take care of the job, and that for those caught in temporary straits, the usual varying benefits available from the States will suffice.

This is an end devoutly to be wished. It is not an end, however, that labor foresees. The war mobilization has been so drastic that labor believes no fewer than 15,000,000 jobs will be required to assure full postwar employment. Labor cannot see private industry providing this overnight.

But in the meantime, passage of the George bill is taken by labor as a warning light for each war worker to make his own postwar plans. The War Manpower Commission reports a dramatic rise in job turnover at a moment when greater production in some war lines is being sought.

This is damage done; there is not much to be said. America is now embarked on this course. Every effort must be extended to make the old system meet the new demand. For if it does not, and millions become again unemployed, the large scale planning and the federalization of employment compensation, such as labor has been seeking, will become inevitable.

Russia and Turkey

Russian patience with Turkey is apparently wearing thin. The charges in Pravda that German espionage in the Balkans is facilitated from Ankara, where German diplomats are reported as still having the run of the capital, are doubtless calculated to exert more pressure on Turkey than has been exercised by London or Washington.

So far from intending to come into the war, even at this late date, the Turks are suspected by the Russians of trying to keep their friendship with Germany intact for postwar uses. Certainly the hesitation of the Turks now must be considered as due to something more than caution. Naturally, if they have done enough to earn assurances of American and British sympathy after the war, the Turks may feel it would be an excess of zeal to do more and lose German friendship.

But Russia must be alert lest Turkish influence in the postwar period become the tool of German influence in the Balkans, to the detriment of Russian interests in that region. If these matters do not concern Washington and London as much as the Kremlin thinks they ought to, Pravda is always available to throw a pointed hint in all appropriate directions.

Rule of Numbers?

One of the latest examples of phrase-juggling to shirk responsibility is attacked by Bernard De Voto in the August issue of Harper's Magazine. With natural concern he quotes a Boston official who said, apropos of racial outbreaks, that democracy means majority rule, and Jews and Negroes are in the minority in the locality under discussion.

Such spurious logic would imply that in a town where tall people predominate, the short ones might expect abuse and no one rise to defend them. Webster's definition of "democracy" is "government by the people" and "belief in or practice of social equality." We have never felt that where brunets had the numerical advantage, blondes might expect fewer rights or privileges, or that the law might fail to curb redheads when they happen to outnumber the rest of the population.

A short time ago a group of Protestant clergymen in Massachusetts met to discuss means of combating anti-racial violence and prejudice. One minister questioned the wisdom of campaigning as a member of a Protestant committee, saying timidly, "You know we're in the minority in my district." The fear was ominous in its portent. "For goodness' sake!" the chairman replied. "You have the Catholic committees and the Jewish committees for this-that-and-the-other. Let us have the courage to call ourselves Protestants!"

Certainly in the United States a person should be free to belong to any lawful minority without relinquishing the rights of full citizenship and protection.

He Bagged a Big One!

School Bells Call

So often I feel a little belligerent over the observations of G. B. S., but when he remarked that youth was so wonderful a thing that it was a mistake to waste it on the young, I heartily agreed with him. So many glorious things happen to the young—and so often it needs years of living and a proper distance rightly to evaluate them!

Going to school, for one thing. As far back as Shakespeare's day, there was

> the whining school-boy, with his satchel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school.

And perhaps you yourself remember the lagging steps you took in that direction. But how do you feel about it now? Wouldn't you rather take a lunch box and face a day's wrestling with long and short division than almost anything else in the world? I should—and division of any kind would still mean wrestling for me!

Every September when the school bell rings and I see groups of youngsters on their way to school, I have an almost uncontrollable urge to gather up a parcel of books and follow them. For going to school is one of those universal experiences which not to have makes outcasts of us for life. And to be able to wear an old school tie or flaunt a school monogram ring is more than worth in distinction all it seems to cost.

I think India evaluates the experience rightly when it allows a higher rating in the marriage mart if a man has a diploma, and I also think the young Indian applicant for a position was bidding for no more consideration than he deserved when he signed himself as "a failed A. B."! Certainly, in this case, it is better to have gone and failed than never to have gone at all. And to have done everything required of us in our preparation for the business of living is the surest way to avoid one of the most gnawing regrets that the mature man or woman can know.

Whether it is a ward school in a busy city or a crossroads structure in some back woods doesn't matter much, either, for as likely as not we can find a Mark Hopkins or a Mr. Chips in either place. Surely, there is no better place to begin one's search for sympathetic and understanding counsel. I remember with almost daily gratitude the friendly counsel that has come to me from many individuals from the time I first entered learning's halls until commencement cut me off from official contact.

First there was Old Bracken who was the janitor of the Grade School Building—a sort of Santa Claus or mountain troll in blue jeans. He was really Whitmanesque with his long hair and snowy beard, and as rugged and muscular. I used to be fascinated by his easy grace as he pulled the heavy rope that set the old bell to ringing. What a measured down-pull, and how the rope straightened itself out and went flying up through the ceiling when he let it go. And that bell—was there ever anything like it, with tone so rich, deep, and compelling?

"Com-me, com-me, boys and girls, drop your games and fall in line!" I hear it now. And we came running. Then the line formed and started moving. What fun to climb the stairs to music, marching on and up to the stirring rhythm played by an eighth-grader on the piano in the first-floor corridor. And into our home rooms where things as exciting as anything at Bretton Woods or Dumbarton Oaks happened every day throughout nine months!

But before each day's session there might be "Farmer in the Dell" if you were on that level or a chapter from "The Boys of Bob's Hill" if you were more grown up. I offer that suggestion to Congress for what it may be worth as one way of getting down to business in a proper mood to work.

I recall Benson, too, in passing, another janitor who taught me as much economics as I learned in the classroom. Benson was a Socialist and a thinker and he made me realize that it was necessary for me to use what I learned as a good citizen should. Oh, it was worth going to school just to know Bracken and Benson, and they were only two—and janitors at that! But, remember your Latin, what does janitor mean? It means "doorkeeper" or "door opener." Schools are full of "door openers," always ready to help you to a larger view—something one can always find use for.

School is something we can't run away from, after all, for life itself is a school—but the recess periods aren't so regular and aren't likely to be so utterly carefree and adventurous. I remember how treasure of uncalculated worth lay at the roots of the giant elms which bordered our schoolyard, and could be dug for at recess time twice a day. There was an old stump, too, that made a convenient throne, and if one were any sort of strategist at all and had any qualities of leadership worth mentioning, he could easily take and hold it for a whole recess period.

McGuffey has yielded to Superman and things have grown definitely sophisticate over the years. Nor is anything the same—except September and school bells and school and those wonderful things which continue to happen there. That's why I am always a little excited by the prospect of September. Not alone for its crisp, clear days, but for its school bells which still call to adventure.

JOEL DISHER

On Arctic Trails

The Bookshelf

In his radiocast talk at Bremerton, Wash., President Roosevelt said:

"We were told that a number of officers and men at this (Alaskan) and other ports are considering settling in Alaska after the war is over. I hope that this is so because the development of Alaska has only been scratched and it is still the country of the pioneer. Only a small part of its mineral resources have been explored, and there is, of course, an abundance of fish and game and timber, together with great possibilities for agriculture."

If he had been trying to do it, the President could hardly have hit closer to the theme of the fascinating book, WE LIVE IN ALASKA, by Constance Helmericks (Boston: Little, Brown. $3), which had only appeared in the bookstalls as he spoke.

To be sure, Bud and Constance Helmericks are "explorers." The quotation marks are hers. "Almost all ground which any of us can cover today has been covered by others before we were born, unfortunately," she says. "But then in every generation there is always room for the new person—someone who has a fresher view, someone who can go over the old grounds more intensively and bring them, almost forgotten, into focus again. We think our Arctic America and the Eskimos are the newest thing, and we are glad we happened to start our exploration careers here."

This young couple built their own big carry-all canoe and paddled and floated down the Tanana, the Yukon, and the Kuskokwim rivers from Fairbanks, far in the interior, to Bethel, down in the Eskimo country along the Bering Sea.

Constance, who kept a journal on their all-summer trip, did not like Alaska at first. Toward the end of her adventures of that thrilling summer a reader gathers that she gained a warm affection for many of the interesting people she met along the rivers.

How the Alaskan sun behaves; how the family fish wheels, all-important to river dwellers, perform; how the muskeg looks and treats mankind; the birds and beasts of the great tundra and the river lanes; what, really, is a sourdough, and why; how the Eskimos differ from the inland Indians; how it feels to have roast wild goose when you have been virtually without food for days—these and many other entertaining bits of information are given by the onetime tenderfoot.

Bud is in the Army now, in Alaska. Constance has said that they plan to stay in Alaska until they are 30, or four years more. This is her first book. This reviewer hopes she will write others.—R. L. B.

Big Four Into Big Five?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

It has been the Big Four up until now. In the near future the evidence is it will be the Big Five. Despite the fog of secrecy that hangs over Dumbarton Oaks, this fact is becoming clear: France, which had almost universally been written off as a great nation after its disastrous defeat in 1940, will shortly rejoin the ranks of the mighty.

No longer does President Roosevelt in speaking of the formation of a council to head up an international security organization refer to a Four Power combination plus representatives of a number of smaller nations. He speaks of big powers and small powers. So does the three-man committee now meeting at Dumbarton Oaks.

Obviously, France will shortly, if it has not already been, be invited to take a seat at the head of the table. France's vote in international affairs then will not be just another vote, but a deciding vote. That is the significance of the vague description of the composition of the postwar league's council used by Messrs. Stettinius, Cadogan, and Gromyko the other day.

There are several reasons for this sudden resurgence of French greatness. The liberation of Paris by the French themselves, the valour of the French Forces of the Interior, played their part.

Also, there is evidence that the Big Three, particularly the Anglo-Saxon members, are beginning to see France in proper perspective. When beaten, the value was negative. Arising now from its ashes the phoenix-like French chanticleer is not only regaining its voice, but its strength, its plumage, and its honor.

Britain needs a strong and trusty friend across the Channel. Russia needs the same on Germany's western frontier. And the United States needs the same if a stable Europe in a stable world is to emerge from this war.

France is the heart of Europe. It is now dawning on London and Washington how necessary it is that that heart beat vigorously for the Anglo-Saxon nations.

France is certainly going to have to help keep the peace in the postwar years. It is still Germany's next-door neighbor. It is still a nation with an empire extending throughout the world. It is still historically the cultural seat of Western civilization.

Already France has acquired representation on the Allied Control Commission that supervises defeated Italy. It will with equal certainty have a voice in the administration of occupied Germany.

It is not only that the Allies will grant France a place among the great powers. France itself expects it, is claiming it. Almost the first words General de Gaulle uttered in his triumphal arrival in Paris emphasized the French insistence on a place among the great powers.

If Germany is to be policed, what nations have more interest in policing it than its neighbors? France, whose frontier may well be on the Rhine, as well as Britain, whose frontier it has been proved is really on the Rhine, will be persistently concerned over German behavior. So will Russia in the east. And while there is every expectation that American troops will do their share in an army of occupation for Germany, the talk now is that French troops will take a hand in the occupying, and with relish.

It has taken the Allied Big Three some time to adjust themselves to a revived and fighting France. It has not been done altogether gracefully and tactfully. But the point is it is now being done.

France's "flaming rebirth" seems to have startled and even embarrassed Allied diplomats. There seemed to be an element of illegitimacy about it. Vichy, for all of its malodorous connections, still possessed a claim of legal continuity and political succession which is so sacred to the diplomatic mind.

But now as de Gaulle renews his pledge to hold elections, as the Vichymen become the prisoners of their captors, there actually is only de Gaulle and his committee which can speak for France. It has become de Gaulle or nothing at all.

So the Big Three at Dumbarton Oaks which will become the Big Four as China replaces Russia as a parley participant can be counted on shortly to make France Mr. Big Number Five.

Men and Sayings

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

An evening's browsing in current periodicals, some American, some British, some refugee, turned up a number of arresting items, any one of which might be the subject of a column. Instead of writing half-a-dozen columns, we give you the ideas. You write the columns:

Postwar Germany—In the millions of words devoted now and in the future to this subject, none have been more trenchant than these from Prof. Gilbert Murray, that wise student of men and affairs from the days of Plato to the League of Nations Union which he so largely vitalized. He suggests that most of the questions of whether the Germans "could ever" become peaceful or co-operative or something or other might more profitably be answered ten years from now. He advances "two plain facts" about Germany:

(i) The Germans will probably start another war if they have the chance; we must see that they do not have the chance.

(ii) We must eventually be reconciled with the Germans. There are seventy million of them in the heart of Europe, and there can be no peace or happiness for anyone while they are still unreconciled enemies.

The Horses—It is probable that many men, on the battlefield, are not quite sure what it is all about and why they are there. Still less the horses. The London Times correspondent at the Falaise gap wrote this indescribably poignant statement. It needs no comment:

"It is pitiful to go out onto the battlefield and see German horses roaming about severely shell-shocked: they often collapse under a hand laid on them."

Harold Nicolson—I often long to poach on the ideas of Harold Nicolson, expressed in the columns of the London Spectator. Certainly his vivid style is rare in today's journalism. Take this: "Ah! Pisa! wrote Dante in vituperation, but to us his invective echoes as an anxious sigh. For days the lovely, lonely city has lain as a small brown nut between the crackers of the Allied and the German armies: it is still uncertain how much of it has been preserved. It is customary, it seems, to regard the leaning tower as little more than a hackneyed curiosity, suggestive to us, not of the wide blue sweep of Tuscan sea and mountain, but of a small thermometer upon the rectory mantelpiece. Yet how beautiful, when one had climbed the tilted stairs and reached the tilted platform, were the great black bells against the shining marble and the bends of the ochre Arno as it twisted through vines and pines toward the sea! And how strange it was to lean out over the parapet and to reflect that, 350 years ago Galileo had propped his velvet doublet against that very same yard of marble and leant over to watch and note the velocity of objects falling to the ground below."

Georges Mandel—It is from Nicolson, too, that we get the best profile of Georges Mandel, one of the ablest and bravest of Frenchmen, who has been reported killed by the Nazis many times, the last within a few weeks. Mandel's real name was Rothschild, although he was not connected with the famous dynasty of that name. He was the son of a draper at Chatou, and he was Georges Clemenceau's encyclopedic chef de cabinet. Most of his political life was spent in positions of background power, but in the latter days he was recognized as a potentially great force. He was taken prisoner by sheer treachery. It will be tragic if he has not really been spared.

To Recognize a Democracy—The underground paper, "Le Gaulois," quoted in the Nation, says this is the way to recognize a democracy:

In a democracy you write your letter on a letter-head, you sign it, and the person to whom it is addressed is the first one to read it.

Scoundrels are in prison.

If someone whistles under your window, it can only be a friend calling you.

You don't have to envy people who have apartments with two exits.

And finally, the business man who displays a picture of the head of the state in his shop window can be an honest man just the same.

We think some of these definitions are a bit Utopian, but they are something for us to aim toward!

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